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PLO'S AL-HASAN DENOUNCES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

NC171617 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 17 January--The PLO retracted its negative stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan when a PLO official today, 20 days after the invasion, denounced this aggression.

At a press conference in Kuwait today, member of the PLO Central Committee Khalid al-Hasan said that the Soviet invasion was carried out without legitimate reason in the eyes of the world. Denouncing this action, he said the Soviet Union has denied its friends the ability to defend its actions.

The Palestinian official explained that the Soviet invasion was a result of changes in Afghanistan which long preceded the invasion and which were confronted with silence by the Islamic world.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR ON LEBANON SITUATION, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD171125 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14-20 Jan 80 pp 9-13 LD

[Interview granted by Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and commander of Al-'Asifah forces, to AD-DUSTUR correspondent in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] New elections are scheduled for next spring on the West Bank and in Gaza. The Washington-Cairo-Tel Aviv axis would like to use this as an opportunity to bring forth a substitute for the PLO. How will you tackle this new battle? Will you get involved in the elections or are you preparing for a different stand?

[Answer] Our people have bravely stood up against the Camp David conspiracy. They have declared their rejection of it, particularly the so-called self-rule.

Our people have rejected this plan because they realize the meaning of what is called the "plan for the administration of the inhabitants of the occupied territories," which gives the enemy authorities the right to the land and water resources as well as to establish settlements in any part they wish. It also gives them the right to purchase land, to maintain security control and to station forces around the cities so that if one day the administrative council dared to raise the Palestinian flag the Israeli Army could move in to bring down the flag and jail the council members.

As to whether we will enter the election fight or not, our people have defined their stand--total rejection by all means of the Camp David plans and their results. Therefore our people are strongly determined. The resolve of the revolution and people to oppose the Camp David plans is so strong that the enemy will see its effects if he goes on with his policy.

Out people have their own means of fighting every battle in a manner compatible with the new conditions they are facing. We are confident of our people's ability to face up to this situation from all its aspects.

[Question] A zone of southern Lebanon--Sa'd Haddad's zone--is under direct occupation. The people wonder who will liberate these territories: The Lebanese authority, which is powerless in the south, or the resistance and the nationalist parties. If it is the resistance and the parties, then why the present truce? If it is the nationalist parties' responsibility why have they not moved yet?

[Answer] The border zone question does not involve Sa'd Haddad alone. Rather it concerns the Israeli enemy, one of whose intelligence officers manages Sa'd Haddad's affairs. It also concerns certain circles of the Lebanese authorities which consider Sa'd Haddad and his forces part of the Lebanese Defense Ministry that issues instructions to him and provides him with what he needs. They do so in order to justify his existence, his treason and his ties with the Israeli enemy. The facts about these ties were evident during many of the Security Council debates and the recent Arab summit debate in Tunis.

These Lebanese circles are trying to exploit the Sa'd Haddad and the border strip issue as a means to extort gains at the expense of the Palestinian armed presence and the Lebanese Nationalist presence in the south. They have done so at the Security Council and the recent Arab summit.

Likewise, the Zionist enemy uses the Sa'd Haddad and the border strip issue as a disguise to implement its political decision to escalate aggression in the south.

With regard to the responsibilities of the resistance and the joint forces in general toward the border zone, they have to further mobilize their forces and capabilities and to be constantly ready to face the incessant threat of aggression by the Israeli enemy who is using the border zone as a means to explode the situation in the south. If there is now what you call a truce, this is dictated by the conditions of dealing with the situation in the south, both locally and vis-a-vis the authorities' plans and attempts at blackmailing or finding excuses for the large-scale Israeli attacks.

[Question] It was recently reported that there are military concentrations on the southern borders. Is this true and what is the significance of this in your view?

[Answer] We should not for a single moment lose sight of the aggressive character of the Zionist enemy. He always tries to renew his attacks with various means as part of what he calls "the continuing war with the fedayneen" or "the all-out war against them at all time and in every place." This policy is declared by the enemy Cabinet, leaders and the Knesset. Therefore we must always expect his aggressions and remain vigilant against his land, naval and air attacks as well as against his special operations and the assassination of individuals.

Although the Zionist enemy has been forced to stop his attacks for a period of time because of internal considerations or of transient international conditions, he will soon resume his policy of aggression and the launching of attacks which he considers part of his preemptive-strikes campaign.

[Question] Brother Abu Jihad, the relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah have suddenly deteriorated and the Libyans claim that the reason for this is that the PLO has abandoned the armed struggle. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Nobody has ever doubted the patriotism of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution which is daily offering sacrifices and blood and valiantly defending the dignity of the whole Arab nation, whereas many Arab regimes have given up the real struggle and the confrontation of the enemy's constant aggression against the Arab homeland.

First we must make it clear that what is happening in Libya is not a problem between Fatah and the Libyan authorities. Nothing has suddenly happened that caused harm to anybody's interest. If we speak about Al-Qadhdhafi's stopping his aid to the Fatah movement, this not new to us. [paragraph continues]

In fact, this situation has existed for 5 years and we have been facing it patiently and have refused to talk about it publicly so as not to bring the dispute to the surface and thus enable the Camp David parties to exploit it.

We have never hesitated to support the Libyan stand morally and materially in the face of the dangers threatening it from As-Sadat's regime.

When brother Abu 'Ammar and brother Abu Iyad visited Libya several months ago they concluded the Gharyan agreement. Not only was the agreement not implemented but what happened was exactly the opposite. We decided then to say nothing and to remain silent so that the disagreement would not surface, despite what we suffered.

On the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people brother Colonel Mu'ammar stood up and attacked the Palestinian Command and the "corrupt" Palestinian state of affairs. He called for the setting up of revolutionary committees in Libya and a higher revolutionary committee to communicate between these committees. Some of the committee men tried to occupy the PLO office. Evidently this was an attack on the legitimacy of the PLO and an interference in the Palestinian people's internal affairs.

This was followed by other measures, including the closure of the PLO office and the expulsion of its director, the confiscation of office papers and the radio and the expulsion or imprisonment of the office staff. Other measures included the closure of training camps in Tripoli and Benghazi, the confiscation of their contents and the expulsion of many officials, officers and strugglers from Libya or their dismissal from their jobs.

We are still hoping that this campaign against the legitimacy of the PLO through the setting up of revolutionary committees will stop, along with the measures that constitute an interference in its internal affairs.

The Libyan command has tried to create the impression that the disagreement is with Fatah and its leadership. For this reason it has invited secretaries of certain resistance organizations and has tried to extort from them a statement mainly reiterating what the colonel said against the PLO.

Despite the Libyan attempts to divide the Palestinian ranks and to influence certain resistance factions, Fatah, just as it is struggling to maintain the independence of Palestinian decision making, is continuously struggling to maintain Palestinian national unity and prevent anybody from dividing the Palestinian ranks. The Palestinian masses everywhere are aware of the truth of what is happening and stand fully behind the PLO and its leadership in defending the legitimacy of the organization and preventing the undermining of its gains or interference in its internal affairs.

KHALID AL-HASAN WARNS OF CHANGING PRIORITIES

JN171234 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 17 January--The Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, has warned against an attempt to change the priorities of the main issues in the Arab region.

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan said in a press conference today that the escalating tension in the Middle East is aimed at drawing the region away from the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Khalid al-Hasan stated that such a change in priorities is intended to move the Palestinian cause backward, under the cover of the U.S.-Soviet conflict, and to divert all political activities and concerns away from the Palestinian issue.

Khalid al-Hasan cited Fatah's stand on the U.S. moves in the region, stating that such a U.S. (move) represents a destructive threat to Arab political and economic interests on both the pan-Arab and Islamic levels.

Comments on Israel, Libya

LD171648 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1314 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--A leading member of the Palestinian Fatah movement today warned against the consequence of neglecting the Palestinian issue as a result of concentrating on the situation in Iran and Afghanistan.

During a press conference held here today, Mr Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, expressed Palestinian fears that the escalation of events in the area remote from the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict would lead to a change in priorties in the centers of awareness and the political movement in the region, as a result of which the Palestinian issue will be held back.

He warned against new adventures by Israel in Lebanon and Syria occurring as a result of this, and undertaken in order to widen the framework of Israeli interests as a price for its position in line with American policy in confronting the new cold war, which he said has actually begun in the region.

During the course of the press conference on the tense relations between Libya, the PLO and Fatah, he accused Libya of interfering in the affairs of the PLO. He said that the dispute had existed for many years and "we absolutely reject any interference from anyone...and believe that no one has the right to impose on the Palestinian revolution a method of internal organization and the building of its institutions."

PALESTINIAN LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

NC170908 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front held a meeting last night in which it discussed the circumstances through which the Palestinian people's struggle is passing, the development and achievements of the Palestinian issue, and the plots being hatched against it on the various local, Arab and international levels.

A political statement was issued at the end of the meeting. The statement notes the increasing ability of the world revolutionary forces, especially those of the socialist bloc, led by the Soviet Union, to restrain imperialism's aggressive tendencies and to support the liberation movements and the national and progressive regimes in their struggle to consolidate political and economic independence.

The statement also refers to the Palestinian people's mounting struggle in the occupied homeland against Camp David, the autonomy plots and the increasing Zionist colonization. The statement affirms that our people's rallying around the PLO has proved their increasing awareness regarding the nature of the Zionist occupation as well as the validity of the clear-cut decision to contradict the Zionist enemy, which can only be done through a greater confrontation with him.

The Palestine Liberation Front statement concludes by saying that the increased intensity of the plot in Lebanon and throughout the area against the Palestinian revolution demands a serious stand for the unity of the tools of the revolution and a deepening of the dialog in order to move with tangible steps toward achieving unity among the revolution groups on all levels within the PLO framework as well as to safeguard the independence of the Palestinian decision.

EXECUTION OF PALESTINIAN ASSASSIN REPORTED

LD151524 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH today reported that a Palestinian fedayeen splinter group has executed a person accused of attempting to assassinate leaders of the group. AS-SIYASAH added that it had received the report by telephone from an unknown person who said he was reading a statement by this organization which calls itself the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, headed by Sabri al-Banna known as Abu Nidal.

The paper said that the person on the telephone did not specify from where he was speaking. He accused Salah Khalaf, the number two man in the Fatah movement, largest of the fedayeen organizations, of being behind the assassination attempt. Abu Nidal's group split from Fatah a few years ago and took Baghdad as the base for their activities.

AS-SIYASAH reported the speaker as having said that the sentence of execution was carried out on Hamdan Khalil al-Isa last Friday. The speaker, according to the paper, said that Al-Isa "admitted his role and that of his partners in a network which aimed at assassinating members of the leadership of the Revolutionary Council." However, he did not specify the names of those involved in the attempt or the country where it took place.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

NC161635 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother leader abu 'Ammar received the Spanish ambassador in Lebanon at noon today. Our correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with current developments in the area and bilateral relations.

ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI MEETS CONGRESSMAN PAUL SIMON

LD161506 Tunis TAP in English 1417 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Jan 16 (TAP)--Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, received Tuesday in the League's headquarters, Mr Paul Simon, U.S. Congressman.

After the audience, Mr Paul Simon pointed out that after the Arab League transfer to Tunis and after elegiac news he heard concerning the new secretary general, he was keen on meeting Mr Chedli Klibi and exchanging views with him.

Mr Simon added "if we did not agree on all points we discussed it is nevertheless true that now I understand better his viewpoints and he also better understands mine."

KUWAIT

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR ARAB SUPPORT

LD171316 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah has said that the purpose of his visit to Kuwait is to discuss the possibility of the participation of this oil-rich Gulf state in strengthening Djibouti's independence.

Farah, who began his visit to Kuwait on Tuesday, called on the Arab states at a press conference he held in Kuwait to consolidate Djibouti's independence and to support it in view of the great ambitions threatening the Horn of Africa which are aimed at disturbing security and stability in that region.

PAPER PRAISES FAHD'S STATEMENTS ON USE OF OIL WEAPON

LD171543 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 19 LD

[Editorial: "Amir Fahd's Words"]

[Excerpts] Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd has done well in categorically affirming that there will be no U.S. military bases in the Saudi Kingdom. Such rejection not only means that the kingdom is against the establishment of U.S. bases on its territory but also on other Arab territories.

He also did well to say that Arab oil is not as precious as the Arab, and therefore will be used in the battle if the time should come. In fact, if the Arabs should decide to use oil in their battle, they would not be inventing gunpowder. Rather, they would be taking a leaf from the United States' book. For, in less than 2 months the United States has used its economic weapons against Iran when it froze Iranian assets following the embassy operation and against the Soviet Union when it stopped exports of wheat and equipment following the invasion of Afghanistan.

Obviously the use of such weapons aims at achieving political objectives on both fronts. This simply means that the Arabs' use of the oil weapon is fully legitimate as long as it aims at regaining a usurped Arab right.

But it appears that the master and ruler in Egypt wants to render ineffective all the Arab weapons and powers. For this reason he has hastened with his well-known "chivalry" to grant the Americans the bases they want in the area from which they can move against any place where the oil weapon or military weapons are brandished.

In fact, this is the task of Camp David and, consequently, of the Egyptian ruler himself who, in this partnership, considers himself responsible for disciplining the Arabs, breaking their strength and even humiliating them.

We may be correct in believing that in its efforts to establish military bases in Egypt and elsewhere in the area the United States is aiming at insuring its ability to continue to plunder our wealth and to help others to violate our rights, and not to defend us as they claim. The Americans and the Soviets only defend their own interests. On the other hand, it is only we who can defend our interests.

Therefore, the immediate Arab task is, we believe, to search for a "minimum" [agreement] so as to stop the war of international polarization which has recently been sweeping the area. It is to be observed here that our involvement in such polarization means further division and weakness and more usurpation of rights.

We sincerely believe that if the Arabs meet at a new summit now and come out with an earnest, strong, firm and binding agreement to this effect, the Arab image will change and the international parties will realize that the Arabs who brought down the Baghdad Pact in the fifties can, in the eighties, bring down the Camp David alliance and the Soviet invasion as well.

Clearly, the Arabs have never before been in such need of solidarity, unity, and joint action as they are now.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON ATTACKS ON ARAB STUDENTS IN U.S.

LD171623 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Jan 80 p 1 LD

['Abd al-'Aziz al-Masa'id article: "An Open Letter to the Foreign Ministry"]

[Excerpt] The direct effects of the U.S.-Iranian crisis and the great harm they have caused to an area that is vitally important to the world because of its strategic position have not been confined to affecting the security and stability of the peoples and countries of the area. Rather they have transcended the borders of these countries and affected the Gulf citizens--Kuwaitis, Saudis, Qataris and others--who are studying or receiving training in American universities and institutions.

Our brothers in the Foreign Ministry have probably heard about the incidents in which our sons have been the victims of assault and murder at the hands of some Americans. Because of their dark skin, they are thought to be Iranians and followers of Mr Khomeyni, and therefore they may be killed or attacked as revenge for the hostages.

We have heard and read in the papers about many incidents in which the victims were our brothers and sons studying at American universities and they have nothing to do with Mr Khomeyni. We might point out here that silence over such criminal excesses in the United States might lead to reprisals against American citizens working in the Gulf. This would create for us and for them new problems which we can do without and if some concern is shown and diplomatic action taken, these problems can be avoided and their destructive effect contained. It is hoped that our brothers at the Foreign Ministry will give this matter some attention so as to preserve the safety of students and ease the anxiety and concern the parents feel for their sons and daughters.

AL-WATAN: MONOPOLIES, NOT PEOPLES, EXPLOITING THIRD WORLD

LD151007 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Misleading Propaganda and Monopolistic Companies"]

[Text] Western propaganda, especially American propaganda, is now arousing the Western peoples' fears that their future, prosperity and progress has become dependent on the poor Third World states, because those states possess the raw materials necessary for the Western world's industry.

This propaganda, which is misleading beyond limits, completely expresses the ambitions of the major monopolies which have grown accustomed to ugly exploitation of the resources and peoples of the Third World. A casual look at the American "defense" budget and the allocations made in it for the "deployment" [intishar] of forces--the polite word used to mean intervention and aggression--will elucidate the real reasons for the Western propaganda campaign. The allocation of billions of dollars for interfering in other peoples' lives and controlling their development deprives the Western peoples of vast resources that could be utilized in the fields of health and housing, in raising living standards and in eliminating unemployment.

The Western monopoly companies, however, do not care about the Western peoples' interests as much as they care about their executive directors living on islands more like small paradises on earth, which have nothing in common with the unemployment and the slums in the Western world.

Western presidents are often the types that are favored by these monopoly companies. When these presidents try to deviate from the companies' "economic" plans or unlimited greed, they find themselves on the street or at the center of "popular" denunciations. The companies have various methods for overthrowing such presidents. Before President Carter, who at the outset of his presidency pledged to defend human rights--something for which the monopolies will not forgive him--is overthrown, these companies are demanding that he approve a 5-percent defense expenditure increase in order to meet the arms factories' targets now that some dictators, like the shah, no longer meet the needs of these factories or companies. If the peoples or their rulers are to accept the justifications of the American exploitation mill, they must open their states to American military bases, just as As-Sadat and Begin have done, and face the realities of life and bring misery upon their countries.

OMAN

AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION

LD171218 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Mr Ibrahim ibn Hamad al-Harithi, Omani ambassador to the kingdom, has stressed his country's condemnation of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. He said his country is currently consulting with a number of Islamic countries, led by Saudi Arabia, in order to check this flagrant Soviet invasion.

In an interview published today by the newspaper AL-YAWM, he explained that his country will support and stand by the struggling people of Afghanistan with the aim of bringing success to the resistance movement against communist occupation.

He called on all the people of the Islamic world to stand united in this dangerous phase so that the tragedy of Afghanistan is not repeated or spread to another Islamic country. He emphasized that the Islamic governments and peoples are alert and aware of all that is being hatched against them.

During the interview, the Omani ambassador raised the question of Palestine and the Middle East. He said his country believes in a comprehensive and just solution, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab administration, and the return of the Palestinian people to their land. He said any solution which does not guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people and the return of Jerusalem is not considered a just and comprehensive solution to the problem.

He explained that his country is in agreement with its sister Arab states and supports all the resolutions issued by the summit conference in Tunis.

The Omani ambassador refused the presence of any foreign forces in the Sultanate of Oman. He praised the relations between his country and the kingdom and described them as being exemplary and fraternal and based on a strong and firm basis.

PDRY

USSR'S GRISHIN SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL IN ADEN

LD171606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Democratic Yemen and the USSR today signed a trade protocol for 1980 at the Ministry of Industry in Aden following talks between borther officials in the Ministry of Trade and Supply and the visiting Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ivan Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade.

Brother 'Abdallah Salim al-Jufri, deputy minister of trade and supply, signed the protocol for the Yemeni side while Comrade Grishin signed for the USSR.

After signing the protocol, the two sides exchanged speeches in which they stressed the importance of the agreement for development and deepening of all forms of cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly in the field of trade. They hailed the promotion of trade between the two countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA VISIT

LD172124 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD/CA

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, has returned to Aden after a visit to the socialist Republic of Ethiopia at the invitation of his Ethiopian counterpart.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY on his return, the brother defense minister said his visit to Ethiopia was a true experssion of the depth of the friendship and cooperation binding the two countries. He went on: We discussed with comrade officials in Ethiopia issues of common interest. We also had the opportunity to meet Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. This meeting reinforced the depth and strength of the cooperation and friendship between our peoples and countries. Expressing his feelings toward the Ethiopian revolution, he said: We noted the colossal strides made by the revolutionary leadership in Ethiopia in the interests of the workers and peasants there. In conclusion, he said: Our visit has scored major positive results in cementing and reinforcing the relations between our two countries in the fight against all forms of imperialism and colonialism.

ISMA'IL ENDS TOUR OF GOVERNORATES, RETURNS TO ADEN

LD172232 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, returned to Aden today after an 11-day tour of the Fifth and Sixth Governorates.

TRADE UNIONS CALL FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

LD151928 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Central Council of the PDRY General Federation of Trade Unions [GFTU] has appealed to all workers in the various industrial and production sectors to improve the quality of their work, to preserve public and cooperative ownership, to maintain the means and instruments of work, and to be careful of expenditures. It appealed to all trade unions, workers councils in all governorates, provinces and districts, and to the trade union committees at places of work and production to make maximum efforts to improve and develop the administration of the national economy, to step up work and production efficiency so as to achieve uniform standards of work, and to take effective steps to encourage workers to improve their standards by participating in the production competitions to be organized at the centers of production in industrial and agricultural installations and fisheries this year.

The GFTU Central Council also appealed to all state departments and corporations to strive to overcome all difficulties obstructing the realization of these noble industrial goals. It asked them to keep their doors open to the trade union committees and the workers in the country so as to enable them to participate broadly in discussing the work plans and programs of the corporations and work and production facilities and evaluative reports to insure a more effective application of the principle of democracy in running the national economy in order to bring about the realization of party documents and the constitution.

The statement issued by the GFTU Central Council at the end of its fifth session last night stated that during the session a number of reports on the activities of the federation during the previous period were studied. The council also examined the immediate tasks of the trade unions during the present stage and in regard to the 1980 plan. The statement stated that the Central Council plans attached the greatest importance to the activities of the trade unions and other organizations in developing and strengthening the national economy with the aim of raising the workers' standards of living, encouraging them to increase production, raising their enthusiasm for work and making them conscious of public ownership.

The statement referred to the participation of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the business of the Central Council, to which he delivered a guiding speech stressing the joint responsibility of the party, the government of the revolution and the trade unions for discharging the tasks and duties included in the work programs which are aimed primarily at satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the working class and the masses.

In the international sphere, the GFTU Central Council stressed its support for the Afghan revolution and condemned the threats and conspiracies being hatched by forces hostile to the Afghan people's revolution. It also stressed its response to the WFTU call for the workers of the world to support peoples struggling for liberation and social progress, headed by the Palestinian Arab people.

The GFTU Central Council also condemned and denounced American threats and America's attempts to create hotbeds of tension in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Gulf.

SAUDI ARABIA

NIGERIAN OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE TO KING KHALID

LD141926 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1747 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Nigerian Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs Abubakar Usman stated that he had conveyed verbal and written messages to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al- Aziz from Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari at an audience he had this morning. Abubakar Usman, in a statement to SNA said President Shagari's message expressed the solidarity of his country with the kingdom in all Islamic and international issues of common concern.

The Nigerian minister lauded his country's relations with the kingdom, describing them as fraternal. He expressed the hope that these relations will strengthen and that joint ventures will take place.

Concerning the situation in Afghanistan, Abubakar Usman expressed his country's condemnation of Soviet intervention in that Muslim country. He called for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghan territories.

Ends Visit

LD161112 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Jidda--Nigerian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Abubakar Usman left Jidda today following a 4-day visit to the kingdom. During his visit Abubakar Usman delivered a message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from the Nigerian president.

RIYADH COMMENTATOR SCORES WORLD ZIONISM

LD121446 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Hashim Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Text] We are aware that there is a great conspiracy against us and we realize that we have many enemies. We also realize that those who clash with the patriotic policy of the Saudi Kingdom are likely to suffer much in the course of achieving their dreams and ambitions at the expense not only of our country but also of the Arab and Islamic nations. They would suffer because our clear stand on the side of Arab rights does not shift according to which way the wind blows.

This stand stems from a sincere faith, because it is in the interest of this country and indeed of the Arab and Islamic nations that in its policy it should proceed from a conviction which is determined by the common and permanent destiny of these nations and should confront any form of encroachment against the freedom, rights and will of the peoples of the region.

Thus world Zionism is like an octopus which moves in a direction conflicting with our rights and which incites against us both friend and foe. How can this unjust campaign against us and the attempt to overshadow American-Saudi relations otherwise be explained? We are not surprised that such campaigns should emanate from the United States, where most of the information media are under the control of Zionism and have helped to shape the opinion of American citizens and completely insulate them from the truth. But we are surprised to see that the lies of the campaign appear to influence some people who go along with them and allow them to penetrate deep in their minds.

We are surprised by this because first we are a country which cherishes freedom and peace and which is governed by a faith based on moral values enjoining the observance of the highest integrity in dealings with others. Yet they misunderstand us and ignore the best way of having dealings with us. Second we are a country which strives with all its might and God-given resources to deal with current issues on the basis of a common zeal for the interests of man and civilization of this century and the security and stability of all peoples of the world.

We have never asked for the impossible as the price of oil, for example. We have never adopted hostile attitudes toward their policies. True, we have every right to dispose of our wealth as dictated by our interests, plans, concepts and policy. But what is more true is that these interests have by no means conflicted with the interests of other peoples or with our ideals or our vision of various matters. We live as part of this world with all this involves of conflicts, explosions, disasters, plots and ambitions. We live in this world fully vigilant and conduct ourselves on the basis of our absolute conviction that it is the right of any people to enjoy equal opportunities for prosperity in security and stability. It is for this reason that we have been anxious that the average daily rate of oil production should continue at 9.5 million barrels as before the Caracas meeting, and that the price of each barrel should not exceed $24. This was not to silence the trumpets of the malicious Zionists in the United States and elsewhere but as a general response on our part to the needs of man and civilization.

Those feverish campaigns, as pointed out by Prince Fahd, have convinced us that we should raise our voice and constantly submit to the world the full facts so as not to allow those campaigns to monopolize the minds of the peoples and influence their opinions.

We wonder what the Zionists want of us and what they want us to do? The Saudi Kingdom is strong and capable of replying to them and proceeding with its policy to its objective. They must realize that what they have done will never change us at all.

UAE

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

NC181347 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 January--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah arrived here this afternoon from Kuwait for a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of the area.

The Djibouti foreign minister said on arrival that he was carrying a letter to the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled. He added that he would hold discussions with UAE officials on bilateral relations and on the current conditions in the Arab arena and the Horn of Africa.

YAR

DPRK VICE PREMIER MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE

JN171829 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN

[Text] A DPRK delegation headed by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the DPRK Workers Party Political Committee and vice premier, left San'a' this evening at the end of a 6-day visit to the YAR. During the visit, the DPRK vice premier conveyed a written message to the brother president from DPRK President Kim Il-song and held talks with the brother officials on strengthening bilateral relations and ways for developing them.

The DPRK delegation was seen off by Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs; Ahmad Haydar, Foreign Ministry under secretary; officials; and a Foreign Ministry protocol representative.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY before departing, the DPRK vice premier expressed thanks to the YAR president, government and people for the warm welcome he and the DPRK delegation were accorded and for the cordial feelings the YAR people have for the friendly Korean people.

The DPRK official added that the visit has contributed to strengthening relations of amity and cooperation between the YAR and the DPRK. He also expressed admiration for the great achievements made by the YAR people in their struggle to implement the principles of the glorious 26 September revolution under the sound leadership of brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

He concluded his statement by saying that he is confident that the Yemeni people will achieve further successes in building a modern Yemen.

KHALIL DISCUSSES AUTONOMY, MEETING WITH ISRAELI MINISTER

NC171219 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 January--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that the plan that Egypt will submit to the technical committee on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza, which is now in session in Cairo, is based on the principles contained in the Camp David accord, which cannot be interpreted unilaterally.

Khalil added that autonomy involved the responsibilities of the self-rule because the Camp David accord clearly stipulates that the powers of the military government and the civilian administration must be abolished and transferred to the elected authority. This is the point of disagreement between us and Israel.

Dr. Mustafa Khalil was thus answering a question by a foreign journalist on the reasons for the disagreement and tension at the autonomy talks taking place in Cairo.

Answering a question on Egypt's attitude toward the U.S. proposals on establishing a framework for cooperation in the Middle East, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: Such proposals must be studied, however, we must be very clear and state that Egypt is a party to a joint defense treaty with the other Arab states, and that it abides by this treaty only.

Regarding Dr Mustafa Khalil's meeting with Israeli Energy Minister Yizahaq Moda'i today, the Egyptian prime minister said that the topics reviewed had been previously discussed and that there was nothing new.

Autonomy Meetings

NC171332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] The two subcommittees of the autonomy negotiations ended their meetings today. Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, the official spokesman of the Egyptian delegation, stated that during the two subcommittees' meetings today the Egyptian delegation replied to the points contained in the plan submitted yesterday by the Israeli delegation. The delegation also presented a review of the Egyptian position and the established principles governing it, which are based on the need to end the Israeli military rule, transfer its full powers to the Palestinian autonomous authority, and consider the Palestinian autonomy as a transitional stage after which the Palestinian people should have the right to self-determination. The Egyptian delegation also stressed that autonomy should be applied in the West Bank and Gaza, and that Arab Jerusalem was an indivisible part of the West Bank.

The next round of meetings for the two working subcommittees will be held in Israel 28-30 January.

The Israeli delegation will leave Cairo this afternoon for home.

Rejection of Israeli Plan

NC171527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 January--MENA has learned that in the proposals made today at the autonomy talks the Egyptian delegation concentrated on Egypt's firm stand on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza sector and on the necessity for the autonomy to be complete and include all legislative, judicial and executive powers.

The Egyptian delegation stressed the principles Egypt included in the memorandum it submitted to the second session of the general committee on autonomy negotiations held in Alexandria on 14 June. That memorandum included the basic principles that govern the Egyptian stand concerning full autonomy.

MENA has also learned that Egypt has also emphasized its rejection of what Israel calls "the remaining jurisdictions". It stressed the need to hand over all the present Israeli military rule powers, including the administrative powers, to the elected and recognized Palestinain authority.

Egypt also stressed its total rejection of excluding Jerusalem from the elections and the need to include it in what applies to the West Bank, as it is part of the West Bank.

During the talks with the Israeli delegation today the Egyptian delegation stressed that Egypt has pointed out that the basis of the Israeli delegation plan is totally opposed to the stands of all countries and to the international recognition of the Palestinian people and emphasis on the right of the Palestinain people to determine their future. The Israeli views on this matter are based on the premise that the Palestinian people are a minority, whereas the Egyptian delegation believes that the problem is one of the people who have a legitimate right to their land, rights that the whole world has recognized, particularly the right to self-determination.

The Egyptian delegation stressed its rejection and denunciation of the principles of the Israeli plan. Egypt reasserted its firm stand that full autonomy must be established in all the Arab territory occupied in 1967; that is, in all the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without relinquishing one inch of these territories.

The Israeli delegation members will leave Cairo this afternoon for Israel after participating in the meeting that began the day before yesterday.

Delegation's Report on Talks

NC171548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 15538 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 January--It has been learned that ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Razzaq are now preparing a detailed report on the results of the meetings of the two subcommittees of the general committee on the autonomy negotiations which concluded work today. They will submit the report to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in the next few hours.

It should be recalled that Egypt has rejected the plan which Israel submitted at the meetings on the autonomy powers. Egypt today reasserted its stand on the principles on which full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza must be based.

KHALIL TO REVIEW NEGOTIATIONS, AUTONOMY TALKS

NC171715 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 January--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that he will make a comprehensive review of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and the autonomy talks at a closed meeting of the People's Assembly. He said he will submit to the people's assembly all the minutes of the negotiations and talks between the Israeli and Egyptian sides.

Prime Minister Khalil said this in a speech he made to the People's Assembly today. He was commenting on People's Assembly members' questions on the government statement at the end of the assembly's discussion of the statement.

Prime Minister Khalil stressed that the Camp David agreement, as the government statement says, provides basic principles that no one party, namely the Israeli party, can interpret at will. He said: We demand that Israel honor what it has signed. Egypt has actually honored its commitments and will fulfill the commitments outlines in the treaty. Autonomy cannot be interpreted by one side alone. We do not accept Begin's statement on granting limited powers to the Palestinians.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said the Camp David agreement clearly stipulates that on the exercising of autonomy all powers of the military governor shall be turned over to elected Palestinian autonomy authorities and the Israeli civil and military administration shall be abolished.

The prime minister added that the Egyptian negotiator's stand was clear. The Camp David agreement gives no one the right to speak for the Palestinians. The philosophy of the agreement is that, had it been left to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and to the Israelis to sit together, this would not have happened even after tens of years. Therefore, this approach begins by opening the door to full autonomy for the people of the West Bank and Gaza.

The prime minister stressed that he rejects the argument that autonomy applies to people but not to the land because the Camp David agreement provided elections for the people of the West Bank and Gaza. It also provided that once the military rule and its civil administration are abolished, full powers will be transferred to the elected authority.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said the Egyptian delegation insisted that all legislative, executive and judicial powers of the military governor be transferred to the elected authority. A detailed study of the powers of the Israeli military governor and its civil administration will show the Israeli side that the military governor enjoys the three powers. Therefore, the general structure of the transfer of power is to turn the three powers over to the elected authority.

Dr Mustafa Khalil also stressed that the Israeli proposal yesterday concerning the autonomy powers has been rejected. He said: We have conveyed our rejection to the Israeli side after presenting it to president Anwar as-Sadat.

He said the question is not one of bargaining but of a comprehensive peace. The People's Assembly must be assured that the government under President As-Sadat's leadership is well aware of its responsibilities in this respect.

Dr Mustafa Khlil then dealt with the members' discussions concerning Egypt's role in bridging the gap in the Arab ranks. He said: When the time comes, President as-Sadat will outline to the assembly the steps he has taken. He will explain the reaction he has received, the latest of which was a statement by King Husayn that "there is no place for Egypt among us."

The prime minister added: Egypt spared no efforts in closing Arab ranks. Egypt has not asked the Arabs for an alternative because it knows very well that they would present no alternative. Without Egypt there will be further division and dissension. Moreover, the Arabs fail to appreciate the dangers they are facing.

Dr Khalil pointed out the initiative Egypt took on the day of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the measures submitted to the People's Assembly. He said: Concerning your proposal to send volunteers and aid to the revolutionaries, we must first hold contacts. We have actually made four contacts with certain countries neighboring Afghanistan. He further said: It is regrettable that the rejection states kept silent instead of justifying the aggression.

Khalil pointed out that this justification by these countries has grave significance since People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) by friendship treaties with the Soviet Union.

Khalil stressed that the method the Soviet Union used in Afghanistan may recur in other countries linked with the Soviet Union by friendship treaties, such as the PDRY and Ethiopia.

Khalil then dealt with remarks made by People's Assembly members on the facilities Egypt is granting to confront the new Soviet invasion. He said: The events in Afghanistan place on us the responsibility of making modern military preparations in order to confront the dangers of attempts to close the Suez Canal and the Nile River sources and to cause imbalance in the Arab area.

Khalil stressed that Egypt has actually promised to grant facilities to protect the Arab world. He said that we have no alliance with the United States. He said that we actually share joint training for pilots but there are no bases. The question involves pan-Arab interests, not Egypt's interests alone.

Khalil announced the government's approval of the recommendations of the committee drafting the reply to the government statement regarding foreign policy and taking time in the normalization of cultural and economic relations with Israel, as well as the need for the government to brief the People's Assembly on all the coming steps of the normalization.

Khalil reasserted Egypt's concern about Arab solidarity, particularly under the circumstances facing the world. The Soviet aggression against Afghanistan means that the Soviets are coming closer to the Arab World. The current energy crisis and other issues threaten the Arab area with the possibility of becoming a zone of conflict and clashes that might develop into partition of interests. Khalil asked: What is the Arab role in facing these dangers?

Pointing out reports on the formation of an Egyptian-Israeli military alliance, agreements or understanding on the situation in the Middle East, Khalil said: I have already affirmed to the Israeli press that there is no place for Israel in the Arab and Islamic world in the area of cooperation unless Israel accepts the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace under which the Palestinians enjoy their legitimate rights. Without this Israel will be rejected at the Arab and Islamic levels. Khalil stressed that all that has been said about an alliance with Israel or Military talks are groundless and mere allegations.

Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed that the Lake of Peace will supply water to irrigate Egyptian land and that no other land will be irrigated by Nile water.

Referring to the question of national unity, Dr Khalil said: Whatever differences of opinion exist, we are all abiding by the same system. Enemies of the system are attempting to strike at it by sowing dissension among the nation's sects, stirring up a class conflict and instigating some youth groups. We are all brothers regardless of our various religions.

The prime minister said that the government will consolidate the supremacy of the law and will allow no one to harm the domestic front or affect the security and safety of the citizens. The government will answer with violence and severity if necessary. The government will resist by force the attempts by a minority to dictate its views by force, lies and by casting doubts.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the government will present to the People's Assembly a full and detailed explanation of what has happened and will uncover those seeking to split our domestic front.

Concluding his statement, Dr Mustafa Khalil stressed that the assembly's discussions of the government's policy statement showed that we are actually at the beginning of the road toward further deepening democracy.

ENERGY MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING KHALIL

NC171328 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met today with Israeli Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal.

Yitzhaq Moda'i stated after the meeting that he exchanged views with Dr Mustafa Khal'l on current international issues. He also said they exchanged views on issues pertaining to the sale of Egyptian oil to Israel and to the establishment of bilateral communications--such as postal, telephone, and Telex services--after the normalization of relations.

KHALIL MEETS WITH ISRAELI ENERGY MINISTER 17 JAN

NC171218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1046 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 January--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil this morning met with Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal.

Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal stated after the meeting, which lasted over 1 hour, that the Israeli energy minister had come to Cairo after Egypt had taken over the oilfields and had begun production. The Israeli minister is here to continue the discussions on the sale of crude oil to Israeli companies in accordance with the Egyptian oil policy--which states that oil is to be sold by auction to international companies--especially now that the date for normalization of relations is getting close.

He said that Yitzhaq Moda'i expressed his country's desire to include oil in the process of normalization on the basis of the Egyptian system for selling oil.

Asked whether Israel would get a share of Egyptian oil this year, especially now that the time for the annual tender was over, Minister Hilal said that Egypt had promised to give Israel 2 million tons in 1980 in accordance with international tenders, but that the sale of oil to Israeli companies would take place after the normalization process.

Regarding the prices that Israel would pay for Egyptian oil, Minister Hilal said that Israel would buy in accordance with world prices for oil that were fixed by the general Egyptian company every 3 months. The price of each barrel is $33.40 and $24.30 according to the quality, he said.

ISRAELI ENERGY MINISTER LEAVES CAIRO FOR ISRAEL

NC171542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 January--Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Yitzhaq Moda'i left Cairo this afternoon for Israel after a 1-week visit to Egypt. During his visit he held talks with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Petroleum Minister 'Izz ad-Din Hilal.

Moda'i was seen off at the airport by Engineer 'Izz ad-Din Hilal.

NORTHROP OFFERS TO PRODUCE F-5 PLANES

NC171543 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Washington, 17 January--A source in the delegation accompanying Husni Mubarak has said that the Northrop Company group that met with Husni Mubarak yesterday has offered joint cooperation with Egypt to produce F-5E and (F-5G) aircraft, which Northrop produces. He said that the U.S. Government has no objection to the production of this plane. Egyptian military attache Maj Gen Abu Ghazalah, member of the Egyptian delegation Maj Gen Minir Thabit and the Egyptian military attaches in the United States attended the meeting Husni Mubarak held with the Northrop representatives.

CHINESE TOURISM MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC181126 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 18 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 January--Chinese Minister of Tourism (Lu Chang) [title and name as received] arrived in Cairo this morning for a 1-week visit to Egypt. During the visit, the Chinese minister will sign a tourism agreement with Egypt providing for the exchange of tourist and information delegations as well as expertise.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS INTERNAL SITUATION SOUND

LD181113 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 16 Jan 80 p 1, 6 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] Minister of Interior Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il stated before the People's Assembly yesterday that our internal front is strong, solid and completely stable despite all rumors to the contrary spread by certain radios and biased news agencies. He said that this was thanks to the conscious Egyptian masses, both Muslims and Christians, who throughout history have clung to national unity.

At the People's Assembly morning session, under the chairmanship of speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, a large number of deputies--both Muslims and Christians--spoke. They said that all the nation's communities are well aware of the conspiracies being hatched aginst them and that everybody is clinging to national unity.

The minister of interior stressed that all the vicious conspiracies being hatched against us from abroad have, thank God, failed. He said that colonialism and attempts by the rejection front to dictate certain ideologies are the reason behind these conspiracies that aim at sabotage. Inflammatory actions and sowing sedition in Egypt.

He said that all Egypt--all its men, women, communities, police and armed forces--stand united against the campaigns being indiscriminately directed against its Muslims and Christians. They [not further specified] are trying to circulate pamphlets that sometimes attack Islam and other times attack Christianity with the aim of dividing the people of the nation.

He said that there have been attempts at sabotage which have not yet been disclosed because investigation in them has not yet been completed. He affirmed that the agents are falling one after the other. He challenged the rejection states, which rule with the help of detention camps, torture and murder, to name one single Egyptian citizen who has been detained without investigation as is the practice in their own countries.

He said that the numbe of deviationist elements in our community, whether rightists or leftists, is very small compared with the other communities around us. He said that the ministry deals with them through legal procedures and not through exceptional measures because we live in an open democratic society and therefore we do not need exceptional measures.

Referring to the terrorist cell which was discovered in Alexandria and was reported in the newspapers yesterday, he said that is members are very few and that it was being financed from abroad by the so-called rejection states. The prosecuting authorities are conducting the necessary investigations, he added.

AFP REPORTS 49 LEFTISTS ARRESTED 15 JAN

NC172145 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jan (AFP)--State security agents last Tuesday arrested 49 persons, mainly leftists and including 10 members of the leftwing progressive Unionist party, according to the movement in a communique distributed to foreign news agencies today.

The communique said they had been taken from their homes in several cities, including Hulwan, south of the capital, Suez and Kafr ad-Dawwar in the Nile delta.

They had all been taken to the same prison of Tura, the communique said, noting that the date of the arrests was the birthday of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

RALLY AT AL-AZHAR MOSQUE SUPPORTS AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD180207 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0015 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Statement by Dr Abd al-Mun'im an-Nimr, minister of awqaf--read by announcer]

[Text] Some people have issued a call for holding a rally in Al-Jumhuriyah Square in 'Abidin this Friday afternoon to discuss the question of communist aggression against Afghanistan and to express support for the broad Arab masses through their political, popular and executive institutions and religious and trade union organizations in their denunciation of this aggression and their support of the struggle of the Muslim Arab people in light of the positive decisions that have been made and which give the citizens numerous practical fields for supporting the struggle of the Afghan people.

It has been agreed to hold this rally at the Grand al-Azhar Mosque following the Friday prayers instead of Al-Jumhuriyah Square, thereby stressing the role of Al-Azhar in performing its mission in serving the Islamic world and as a center of radiation for its cause.

AL-AKHBAR DENOUNCES SUPPORTERS OF SOVIET INVASION

LD171525 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "The Agents Move Along the Soviet Line"]

[Excerpts] Members of the group calling themselves "The Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping" [NPUG] have come out with a statement describing the Soviet Union as the protector of the world revolutionary and progressive forces and blessing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet massacres against the Afghan people. In conclusion, the statement accuses the United States and Pakistan of committing aggression against Afghanistan.

At the same time as the NPUG issued this statement, Damascus Radio broadcast a statement in the same vein. It expressed support for Soviet action in Afghanistan and attacked the United States and China for waging a campaign of lies and falsehoods against the Soviet Union. Hafiz al-Asad hastened to send a message to Brezhnev confirming his country's desire to consolidate and develop relations with the Soviet Union. Moscow Radio sung the praise of this message throughout yesterday.

Playing on the same tune, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department now visiting Bulgaria, defended the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and described it as unselfish assistance which the Soviets rendered to Afghanistan in its struggle against reaction and for its independence.

The attitude of these agents and their ilk was well known from the first day the Soviets launched their criminal attack on the Muslim Afghan people. But what is interesting and what raises question marks is the simultaneous singing by these agents of the same tune and their use of the same expressions like members of a single choir that has been trained to sing a particular song.

Such agent activity in the heart of the Arab and Islamic area raises questions. In fact the purpose of such activity will be understood and clear if we take a look at the development of events and the action expected to be taken within the Islamic front. The idea behind it is that this tune in support of the Soviet criminal action in Afghanistan should be heard to emanate from the heart of the Arab and Islamic world just before the Islamic conference scheduled to be held in Pakistan on 26 January. This is just the beginning of agent activities; the agents are bound to escalate their activities in support of the Soviet Union and in condemning the Muslim Afghan people so as to undermine the conference. Therefore this is a practical plan to foil the conference and divide its ranks.

This is the Marxist objective for which purpose the agents in the Arab and Islamic area are acting. This in fact is the task of those agents who have linked their existence to the objectives and ambitions of Communist Marxism with total disregard for Islamic ties. Indeed their primary objective is to destroy anything Muslim and to weaken any Islamic ties.

AL-AHRAM DISCUSSES ARAB, ISLAMIC COMMITMENTS

ID151223 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Egypt's Arab and Islamic Commitment"]

[Text] All Israel's calculations will prove wrong if Israel has based its policy on the belief that there would be a common strategy between Egypt and Israel or an alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv vis-a-vis what is happening in the Islamic countries or what is being worked out and arranged in the Arab states.

Israel will also be grossly mistaken if it believes that it will have a prominent role in what is happening in the Arab area or the Islamic area. It will also be mistaken if it believes that an Israeli-U.S. strategy can be created to confront the situation in the area, for the simple reason that unless it solves the Palestinian problem, it will be rejected by the Muslims and the Arabs.

We must be very clear about this. Therefore, the Israeli policy planners would be wrong to believe that Egypt can temporarily shelve the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the conflict in the Middle East, until such time as the planned communist invasion of the Islamic and Arab countries is confronted and contained. This is particularly true if Israel believes that it can be done in coordination with Egypt. This could happen only within the framework of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East; otherwise, Egypt considers this an evasion of the need to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Therefore, this must be made very clear. As an Islamic and Arab state Egypt's basic coordination in relation to the serious problem facing the Islamic world--one of whose countries has been swallowed up--can only be with the Islamic states and the Arab states.

For this reason President Anwar as-Sadat suggested from the outset the convening of an Islamic conference whose agenda should be devoted to defining practical ways and drawing up clear plans for confronting the Red atheist tide.

Also, as an Arab Islamic country Egypt fully realizes that, in relation to any other country in the area, it is in a strategic position and, therefore, any assistance to any Islamic or Arab state must come from Egypt and not from any other state.

What were the actual results of the meetings between President Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin. Egypt is committed to the implementation of the Camp David agreements on the grounds that they are the first step on the road to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the area. Consequently, it will continue negotiating in order to remove the obstacles represented in the Arab rejection or the Israeli rejection until the Palestinian problem is solved. Egypt also insists on maintaining the continuity of negotiations and the peace momentum, whether through new summit meetings or meetings at the level of ministers and technical committees.

We must again draw attention to our belief that normalization of relations between any two countries begins with the exchange of ambassadors. However, what matters is not the normalization but the quality of that normalization and the political climate in which it is taking place. More important still is what those ambassadors will do and the political climate in which they will work. After all, normalization cannot be translated by diplomatic exchange alone.

All the events in the area confirm Egypt's farsightedness and its emphasis, time and again, on the danger of the Red advance on all the Islamic and Arab fronts as well as on the Red Sea and in the Horn of Africa. Egypt has always adopted positive stands towards the establishment of a comprehensive and lasting peace and shouldered its responsibilities despite all the difficulties. In the final analysis, the initiative is still in its hands and all positive initiatives will emanate from it. In so doing Egypt is afraid of nothing and conceals nothing.

One might even say that all the events in the area indicate that they will be in its favor. This will later be discussed at length.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY AID

LD161027 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Ahmad Abu Shadi report: "Carter Approves Supplying Egypt With F-16 Planes and Sophisticated Tanks"]

[Text] Washington--Vice President Husni Hubarak will discuss with the U.S. President and senior officials in Washington the program for arming Egypt and the appropriations made for this purpose in the 1981 budget preparatory to submitting them to the Congress within 10 days in accordance with the law.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM has learned that it is almost certain that President Carter will ask for congressional approval to supply Egypt with F-16 jets--the most up-to-date fighters used by the U.S. Air Force--and U.S. tanks.

An official U.S. source stated that President Carter made a decision in the past few days regarding the aircraft, tanks and other equipment requested by Egypt as well as with respect to the appropriations required for 1981 in order to complete the contracts for the new equipment. This is in addition to the F-4 Phantom planes and other equipment which Egypt ordered last year within the $1.5 billion allocated for Egypt's military needs under the peace agreement.

The U.S. source said that appropriations for Egypt in the 1982 budget might be double that of the 1981 budget. The source said that the Congress figures that appropriations for arming Egypt within the peace framework, which total $1.5 billion, will be sufficient to meet the Egyptian Armed Forces' needs for at least 3 years. But U.S. officials are convinced of the need to strengthen the Egyptian Armed Forces, maintain their capability and place them on equal footing with the most up to date armies in the area.

The U.S. source said that the delivery of equipment which has already been ordered is going ahead according to schedule. He said that two squadrons of F-4 phantoms will be delivered to the Egyptian Air Force before the end of this year. This is in addition to other weapons, such as armor, improved Hawk antiaircraft missiles, TCW antitank missiles and air defense radar equipment.

With regard to the military industry, the U.S. source said a large number of projects agreed upon in Cairo last October are in progress while others are still under consideration. He said that U.S. military technicians appreciate the efficiency of Egyptian military technicians after having seen for themselves their high performance on all levels. The U.S. technicians believe that Egypt is capable of fully relying on itself in the fields of training, maintenance and the manufacture of many types of military equipment.

OIL MINISTER MEETS OAPEC SECRETARY GENERAL

JN171449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 January--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and oil minister, met here today with OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah. Oil production and marketing and the activities of the Arab Oil Training Institute were discussed at the meeting.

Dr 'Atiqah arrived here today to participate in the conference on the strategy for joint Arab economic action which will begin here on Saturday.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL ISSUE

AU171625 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[Wolfgang Simonitsch report on an interview with Iraqi Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi in Vienna; date not given]

[Excerpts] Vienna--Iraq, which in terms of percapita income is still a developing country, has concrete ideas about development aid. An OPEC ministers committee is presently working on an Iraqi proposal for the establishment of a new special fund for the poorest countries and a decision on this proposal will be made as early as at the next special OPEC ministers meeting. In an interview with DIE PRESSE, the new Iraqi finance minister, Thamir Razuqi, moreover, vehemently pleads for the introduction of a currency basket as a clearning unit for oil in order to stabilize the purchasing unit for oil in order to stabilize the purchasing power of oil earnings. That was also discussed at yesterday's OPEC finance ministers conference in Vienna.

Razuqi, former ambassador to Kuwait and since July 1979 finance minister of the second largest Middle East oil producer, expects development aid not only to promote worldwide trade relations and to serve to finance projects in the countries concerned, but also to have a feedback effect since in the framework of the aid projects special attention is to be paid to energy production in the developing countries. That would be one way to counteract the worldwide energy crisis. If the poorer developing countries were also to produce oil then OPEC itself would have to produce less.

According to Razuqi, an OPEC ministers committee is presently working on an Iraqi proposal providing for the establishment of an additional development aid fund. Both the industrialized and the developing countries are to pay $15 billion annually into this fund in compliance with the "causality principle." The industrialized countries' payments would be tied to the inflation rate and those of the OPEC countries would be tied to oil price increases. This proposal has been accepted in principle by the OPEC countries and to some extent by the industrialized countries.

In 1979 about 90 percent of Iraq's total export earnings resulted from oil exports. Following the stoppage of Iranian oil exports, Iraq increased its production to 3.7 million barrels per day. Its oil is not sold in the free market but is exclusively exported within the framework of 1-year contracts. The country's own oil refineries thus far only meet local requirements, but a larger refinery as well as petrochemical plants are currently under construction so that it will soon be possible to also export oil products.

The Austrain national oil company, "OEMV Corporation," last year imported 2.1 million tons--about one-third of its total imports--from Iraq. According to Rzauqi, the "historical good oil relations between Iraq and Austria" were further stabilized last year. He added, however, that "any friendly consumer country" that did not adopt an anti-Arab position could obtain oil from Iraq at stable prices in accordance with official OPEC price recommendations.

However, in order to insure the purchasing power of the oil revenues, it is necessary in Iraq's opinion to abandon the dollar as a monetary unit for oil transactions. Although payments are not always made in dollars, every importer indirectly benefits from the weakness of the dollar as a clearing unit. Since Iraq does not want to import too much inflation, it repeatedly advocated in Caracas a "slow and well-balanced" oil price increase. Iraq also attempted to impress upon the other oil producers need to make the crude oil quality and the geographical location of the producer of the most important orientation factors for determining oil prices, Razuqi says.

He expects Iraq's balance of payments to continue to be in equilibrium, since the country's oil production is determined by the budget requirements of this state-trade country. This policy has been pursued since 1972, he says, and last year it led for the first time to a balance of payments equilibrium.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT MEMBER--Baghdad, 17 January--Dr Henry Alfred Jenkins, member of the upper house in the Australian Federal Parliament, arrived here at dawn today on a 4-day visit to Iran. During his visit, Henry Alfred Jenkins will meet with several Iraqi officials and will visit cultural and archeological sites in Iraq. [Text] (Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN]

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ADDRESSES SESSION OF NEW CABINET

JN161850 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism and the ministers took the constitutinal oath before President Hafiz al-Asad this morning.

Following the ceremony, the new Council of Ministers held its first meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad at 1030 today. The president talked to the Council of Ministers for 2 hours on the tasks of the new government and what our citizens expect of it in terms of actions and measures.

The president began his talk by expressing his pleasure at presiding over the first meeting of the new Council of Ministers and said that, like the rest of the citizens in Syria, he is optimistic over the beginning of the new stage, which we are entering full of the hope of being on the level of hopes placed in us by the citizens.

He added: We should work hard to achieve our people's wishes and aspirations. What consolidates trust and increases optimism is work, practice and efforts that we must exert as officials on all levels, particularly at the Council of Ministers, which is the highest executive authority in Syria. The Council of Ministers is the institution in charge of making decisions on various issues within the context of its constitutional and legal juridiction.

The president asked the prime minister and the ministers to deal with the citizens' problems and the manifestations in the domestic situation, proceeding from a broad and comprehensive standpoint that takes into account Syria's circumstances in general and all the citizens' conditions.

The president continued: During recent years we have erected projects and achieved accomplishments in the various fields, something we can be proud of. We must continue the development process in the economic and social fields and constantly exert efforts to develop our defensive capability, which enables us to confront our usurping enemy regardless of the burdens we have to shoulder in doing so. The president added: We are in a stage of development and stability that helps us to construct our country with a stronger determination.

The president then reviewed the situation in the Arab region from its various angles and the pan-Arab role Syria is playing in Arab policy and the confrontation of the Camp David plot and its repercussions. He stressed that Arab unity is our main, large objective and that this unity should not be obstructed by any inferior consideration. He said: We always emphasize that we do not have conditions for the attainment of unity.

In this regard, the president talked about the Arab homeland's unity experiences and said: In view of our principles as well as past experiences, we are more determined to double our efforts for the achievement of Arab unity because its importance is unlimited as regards our future as an Arab nation.

During his explanation of the situation in the region, the president talked in detail about the nature of the plot facing our Arab nation and how Syria has the honor of firmly confronting it. He pointed out the close connection between the various sides and the successive stages of this plot from 1973 to today.

He said: The plot is large and is aimed against our entire nation to impose Israeli hegemony over the region and to spread the U.S. umbrella over it. It is our duty--and even within our powers--to bolster and develop our principled stand for the attainment of the large pan-Arab objective. I do not say this in isolation of the facts of this age or the past experiences. We in Syria are upholding and can develop our steadfastness as long as we are working for a just cause. The evidence of history confirms this and also confirms that anyone who stood against the peoples' movement and desires was eventually toppled, though he might have appeared to be successful at some stages of his march.

The president went on to say: Regardless of the difficulties facing us now, we have no alternative but to adhere to our present principled stand and to develop this stand. We shall never capitulate, no matter how great the temptations and intimidations. We must get ready for a possible confrontation of larger difficulties. We must do this with full self-confidence and faith in the final victory. We shall continue to exercise our responsibilities with logic, determination and self-confidence, without hastiness and conceit.

Prime minister Dr 'Abd ar'Ra'uf al-Kism then thanked the president and the party's Regional Command in his name and on behalf of the Council of Ministers for the trust placed in him and his colleague ministers and said: We shall be inspired by the president's guiding speech in shouldering our responsibilities and we will work hard to translate our people's optimism and satisfaction into deeds and actual measures so as to be thought well of by our people and leadership. The prime minister stressed that the Council of Ministers will exert all its efforts to implement the resolutions of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY 17 JAN

LD180008 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on Thursday afternoon received the brother foreign secretary at the republican palace in Damascus. The meeting, which lasted about 2 and 1/4 hours, was attended by the brother head of the Jamahiriyah Relations Bureau in Damascus. The JANA correspondent in Damascus reports that the brother foreign secretary conveyed to President Hafiz al-ASAD an oral message from brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Discussions at the meeting covered the current Arab situation and the consequences of the defeated Egyptian president's squandering of Arab rights, his complete normalization of relations with the Zionist enemy and his placing of Egyptian military bases in the service of American imperialism.

A review was also made of the results of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. It was decided to bolster the front further in order to perform its role more positively and effectively in checking the plots of apostacy and treason and the designs of the parties to the Camp David accords.

During the meeting between the foreign secretary and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the question of the activation of the confederation of Arab republics and its various institutions was discussed. The defeated Egyptian president's regime was expelled from this confederation after the Egyptian president's visit to occupied Jerusalem and his submission to the Zionists. The confederation should perform its full role in bolstering the steadfastness of the Arab nation and thwarting the plots hatched against it.

Discussions during the meeting also covered the bolstering of cooperation between the two countries and the coordination of their stands in a manner which would strengthen the cohesion of the great 1 September Revolution and the Syrian revolution in the face of the reactionary capitulationist design led by the defeated Egyptian ruler under the patronage of his masters the Zionists and imperialists and also in a manner which would strengthen the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab region, which stands firm in the face of the Zionist offensive and that of the parties to Camp David in defense of the Arab nation and its dignity.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad asked the brother foreign secretary to convey his greetings to the commander of the revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Receives Palestinian Officials

JN171859 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 17 January--At 1515 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council chairman; and 'Isam al-Qadi, Faruq Qaddumi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Muhammad Ghunaym.

Yasir 'Arafat and the members of the Palestinian delegation conveyed to President al-Asad their sincere congratulations on his election as Ba'th Party Central Committee secretary general.

The Palestinian delegation also congratulated President al-Asad on the resolutions issued by the Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress and praised the contents of these resolutions, which reiterated Syria's principled stand on the Arabs' primary cause of Palestine. They also expressed their appreciation for the comprehensive support that Syria, under President al-Asad, is providing the Palestinian issue.

During the meeting, the two sides also reviewed the current developments in the Arab area.

VOICE OF LEBANON: SOVIET EXPERTS KILLED IN HAMAH

NC172045 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that two Soviet military experts were assassinated in Hamah, Syria, 2 days ago by the Muslim Brotherhood. Eight other experts were reportedly killed in Aleppo by the same group.

Our correspondent adds that a Syrian intelligence service patrol was fired at yesterday near the home of the governor of Hamah. Three members of the patrol were killed and a number of others were wounded. Our correspondent also reports that a state of anxiety prevails in Latakia following the repeated acts of sabotage led by a fugitive military man.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS TALKS

LD171414 Algiers APS in English 1227 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 17/1/80 (APS)--Mr. Mohamed Benyahia, Politburo member and foreign minister, was back yesterday from Damascus where he participated in the works of the ministerial conference of the Arab steadfastness front which took place in the Syrian capital. Mr. Benyahia was seen off by Mr. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice premier and foreign minister, and the Algerian charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Mr. Benyahia is due to leave Algiers Friday for Paris where he is invited by his French counterpart, Mr. Jean Francois-Poncet.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH ABDELGHANI

LD171352 Algiers APS in English 1202 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 17/1/80 (APS)--Algeria's and Grenada's Premiers Abdelghani and Bishop had their first political talks Wednesday, centring on prospects of reinforcing the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Bishop paid Wednesday afternoon a visit to the industrial vehicle construction complex of Rouiba (Algiers suburbs). He was accompanied by Heavy Industry Minister Mohamed Liassine. Grenada's premier went to El Alia cemetery to lay a wreath on the late Houari Boumediene. [sentence as received]

EL MOUDJAHID SCORES U.S. FOOD 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST IRAN

LD171131 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 13 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Boukhalfa Amazit article: "Food Blackmail"]

[Text] The Western countries have pitted the stomachs of more than half of mankind against the gas tanks of twin-carburetor six-cylinder limousines. Food blackmail "is the formula finally discovered by the West" to counter the oil weapon. The first to suffer, of course, will be Third World countries reproached quite bluntly for demanding a new world economic order and a better division of the wealth of this planet. Not content with deriving sufficient profit from the inequitable exchange between raw materials on the one hand and, on the other hand, everyday consumer goods and the machine tools which enable poor countries to reach a living standard commensurate with mankind's progress, the privileged nations want to widen the gulf which exists between north and south, rich and poor.

In resorting to the possibility of carrying out this disgraceful bargaining against Iran, the United States has opened the way to the most terrible blackmail the world has ever known. What else can be the meaning of this measure, then, if not to exercise against the Iranian people today--and on other peoples tomorrow--a shameful attempt at subjugation based on the imposition of hunger?

The wheat exported by the United States is a surplus paid for dearly by the Thrid World in particular. Will this wheat, for which the Americans have no further use, go, as in the thirties, to fuel thermal generating stations so as to absorb a lost trading opportunity and raise the temperature in Fifth Avenue apartments to 25 degrees centrigrade, or will it be thrown into the sea?

Steam locomotives no longer exist in these countries except in some film sets. While the Third World countries are trying to establish new bases to lend a little more humanity to international exchanges, the United States is launching upon an adventure where these exchanges will no longer be governed by laws duly accepted and respected by all, but by blackmail and the threat of thwarting any possibility of giving birth to this new economic order demanded by all nations. Bread is not oil! If the fuel-producing countries demand a fair appreciation of their product on the world market, the essential, fundamental reason is that they consider themselves the injured party and that this is a just demand which will harm the peoples of the consuming nations in no way at all if the multinationals do not try to overbid ceaselessly on these increases. If there is an energy crisis in the West (and this has yet to be proved), it would be right to seek the reason elsewhere than in the producing countries of the Third World. It is to be found among the oil-refining magnates who do not want to yield one iota of the colossal profits which they derive from processing crude oil which they buy for a mouthful of "bread"....

It is not surprising that this idea should spring from the offices of the White House, for, after the neutron bomb, cannister bombs and the many weapons of mass destruction, it seems apparent at the very least that the United States could take the character of international relations into the realm of highway robbery and bargaining. It is true that this is not the first time Washington has brandished the thunderbolts of blockade--the Republic of Cuba has been aware of this for a long time--but the systematization of this shameful process poses an immeasurable risk for the future.

It is highly improbable that the Third World countries will bend before this new blackmail; they will know how to present a united answer to this new weapon, as they have demonstrated on many occasions. The danger henceforth does not lie in wait for Iran alone or some other such country, but presents a threat hanging over all the nations of the Third World and particularly over the Arab and particularly over the Arab and Muslim world. The West, by way of its media, has long indulged in self-pity and unbosomed itself over the possibility of having to experience an energy shortage or deficit--that is, the "starvation of its machines"--but this emotion is totally lacking when dealing with a measure aimed at imposing hunger on peoples who object to the unbridled pillage of their countries.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES GUYANA PRIME MINISTER BURNHAM

LD171822 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The leader of the great 1 September Revolution this morning received Mr Forbes Burnham, the prime minister of Guyana. He expressed his happiness at meeting the leader of the revolution and explained the current situation in the Caribbean countries and the economic and political pressure to which the peoples of the region are subjected. He also proposed to the leader of the revolution various aspects of cooperation which could be established between the Jamahiriyah and Guyana. Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi gave a full account of the third universal theory to the prime minister, explaining how the Libyan Arab people are exercising direct and true democracy in accordance with the provisions of the Green Book, where heralded the liberation of mankind from all domination, control, exploitation and enslavement practised by man against his brother under hollow and false slogans.

AL-WATAN: AL-QADHDHAFI PREPARING FOR EGYPTIAN AGGRESSION

ID171641 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 11 LD

[Exclusive report: "Imminent Egyptian-Israeli Aggression Against Libya; Al-Qadhdhafi in Bengazi To Make Preparations and As-Sadat Is Waiting for Signal From Carter"]

[Text] Tripoli--Will the Egyptian-Libyan Front flare up? This questions is being asked by recent visitors to Libya. They base their question on the following three facts:

1. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has been absent from Tripoli and staying in Bengazi for over a month now. Such a long absence is unprecedented. Col al-Qadhdhafi did not participate in the recent People's Congress in Tripoli. According to some information, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will return from Bengazi today, Tuesday. Other information has it that his stay in Bengazi could be a long one.

2. Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis is staying in Bengazi with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi--something unusual. According to available information, Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, who is responsible for the armed forces, had accompanied Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to inspect the Libyan forces near the border with Egypt to reassure himself of their fighting capabilities and insure their military requirements.

The information also says that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis have drawn up a defense plan, in case the reports which say that President Anwar as-Sadat will repeat his aggression against Libya in the next few days prove to be ture.

The information points out that the aggression was scheduled to take place 6 months ago, but President Carter did not give the go-ahead for it at the time; nor did he rule it out as a possibility. Following the exacerbation of the hostages crisis and the Soviets' opening of the Afghanistan front, President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin think that President Carter will reconsider the idea and might give the go-ahead to Egypt to launch an aggression against Libya with Israeli support. This question was discussed during the As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Aswan a few days ago.

3. In light of the report shout these possible aggressive tendencies, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has decided to put fully prepared aircraft squadrons in the air and prepare for possible war. Meanwhile, Al-Qadhdhafi showed flexibility toward the United States during his meeting with American newsmen. He also fabricated the existing crisis with the PLO and Fatah in order to upset some international plans and distract attention from the task he has started in Bengazi and in the areas where the Libyan forces are present.

Persons close to Al-Qadhdhafi emphasizes that his "war" with Fatah is a tactical one and that understanding it as a strategic contradiction has served his aim.

In the meantime, it has been observed that Libya has not taken a stand regarding the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--a matter which is inconsistent with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's convictions. A stand has not been taken because the possibility of the Egyptian-Libyan front exploding will require a historic stand by the Soviet Union in support of Libya. For this reason, the required Libyan stand has been shelved indefinitely.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON ARMED FORCES

LD171422 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, Jan 17 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, made a statement here Friday to the correspondent of "Radio France Internationale", in which he namely [as received] said that "Morocco, which must face aggressions, took some measures namely concerning the implantation [as received] of the Royal Armed Forces, the way they should be more operational, in other words, a reconversion was necessary."

"We wish," said Boucetta, "that the convincing means will allow to make known, namely to the aggressors, that Morocco is decided to defend its territorial integrity."

Regarding the situation prevailing in the north west African region, Boucetta added that "if there is silence, we hope that it will be definitive". "However," he went on, "we are ready to defend ouselves, as we have always been ready to open dialogue so that a cooperation is established in the region."

Dealing with a question on the perpsectives of peace in the region, in the light of the Moroccan sovereign's proposal to hold a summit gathering the leaders of the countries bordering in the Sahaha, Boucetta affirmed that "Morocco will never be the aggressor, however it will always face the aggressor."

PHOSPHATE AGREEMENT WITH USSR MAY BE CANCELED

LD181000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' said today that Morocco has threatened to cancel an agreement with the Soviet Union for the utilization of Moroccan phosphate should Moscow supply Algiria with advanced military aircraft.

In a dispatch from Paris attributed to informed Moroccan sources, the paper said the Moroccan threat came in a message which King Hassan II sent to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The message said the Moroccan sovereign warned that his country will suspend the agreement signed between the two countries should the Soviet Union supply neighboring Algeria with the sophisticated MiG-25's.

LE MATIN DU SAHARA ASSESSES UN VOTE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD171446 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Casablanca, 17 Jan. (MAP)--Commenting on the results of the vote at the UN General Assembly condemning the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, the Moroccan daily LE MATIN DU SAHARA writes:

"This vote is of political and moral importance. Political, because all the Third World countries belonging to the nonalined movement voted in favor of condemning the USSR. It will be no surprise to find among the 18 countries which voted against the resolution the USSR's satellites in Europe (with the exception of Romania), in Asia, such as Vietnam and South Yemen, in Africa, such as Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, and in South America, such as Grenada and Cuba."

"This vote," it continues, "also has a moral aspect. It expressed the unanimous will of the United Nations. The example of Romania in this respect shows that not everyone is in agreement in the communist camp. There were significant votes like those of Yugoslavia, Iraq and Iran."

"It is also the first time since World War II that the Soviet Union has been disowned on such a massive scale. We are in the presence of a colonial undertaking, and the popular resistance which is being organized and generalized in Afghanistan is a stinging denial of the allegations of the invaders."

"This is how one measures the isolation of Moscow today and the ignominy into which those who approved, explicitly or implicitly, the occupation of Afghanistan have sunk," it adds.

"For countries like Algeria and Libya, it recalls, alinement is above all principles; it is above the duty of solidarity with the peoples of the Third World and above the duty of Muslim solidarity.

"Together with these countries which voted in the debate, one used to find it easy to brandish principles which were in fact just slogans about self-determination and the right of peoples to be their own masters in order to motivate votes always hostile to Morocco." The paper asks: "what has happened to these slogans now that it is invading a country, trampling the rights of a people underfoot, and imposing a system on this people which is a contradiction not only to its will, but also its faith, traditions and history?

"We are witnessing a cleavage in the workd, but a beneficial one," the paper stresses, "for this time masks are being removed. So far, we have been living in a deliberately maintained confusion, in a myth where the USSR has been presented as the champion of peaceful co-existence, detente, defense of oppressed peoples and even of disarmament. All this was nothing but a smokescreen meant to lull some and mislead others." But, the paper says, "we are among those who have decided not only to condemn the aggression, but also to reject the fait accompli and to extend to the Afghan people all political and diplomatic support in its national liberation struggle."

"Finally," the paper holds, "the third lesson one can draw from these events and the UN vote is that the members of the 'club' are beginning to realize the danger threatening them. America is at last realizing the danger and is thus measuring the cost of its hesitation. America now knows where its true friends are; it is up to America to act in this context and to give them the means to defend themselves without hesitation about the nature and quantity of the arms they need."

"For peace and detente are indivisible. One cannot speak of these in Europe and impose the law of tanks, guns and gulags in Kabul. Furthermore, one should be convinced that the disguise they are trying to surround themselves with is aimed at just one thing: to lull Europe and get a new Munich from it."

"As far as we are concerned, we have not waited. Long ago His Majesty King Hassan II issued the necessary warnings over moves aimed at conquest and subversion in the world, and notably in Africa. Long ago Morocco gave an example--if only in Shaba. Today, everybody realizes that in Afghanistan and in the Western Sahara the same fight is being fought, and that by defining its territorial integrity and freedom, Morocco also defends those of others," the paper says in conclusion.

LE MATIN EDITORIAL URGES FIRM RESPONSE TO SOVIET AGGRESSION

LD171025 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "To Die for Kabul?"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of 1980 it can be said that we are facing a situation similar to that prevailing 40 years ago when Hitler was trying to justify his annexations by the "Lebensraum" theory.

It appears that it was to forestall foreign intervention (by the United States) in Afghanistan, which would have constituted "an intolerable threat to its security," that the USSR "acted first" and intervened directly in that unfortunate country with revolting cynicism, staging a coup, having the president whom it had helped to install executed, crushing the Afghan Army and not only occupying the country but indeed conquering it. While claiming that they were acting in defense of greater Russia, the Soviet leaders also asserted that they were defending socialism.

The similarity between the two cases is obvious. Even the Olympic games have a role to play in the situation, since they enable the Soviets to make a good impression among a large sector of world opinion. We witness a similar cynicism and similar efforts with a view to hegemony, expansion and conquest. Principles are invoked whenever it is a question of applying them to others, but they are blithely violated whenever one's own policy is involved. The best example of this attitude is the Sahara question. The Soviet Union and other allies have missed no opportunity to brandish these principles at us in this connection, whereas they have tolerated their violation--and in what manner!--by their ideological mentors.

It can be seen, therefore, that as far as the Sahara affair is concerned, these principles are mere pretexts and even preliminaries for, as his majesty the king has repeatedly stated, all Africa is in fact at stake.

We are faced with a well-conceived and deliberate plan in which care has been taken to polarize international opinion by bringing marginal problems to the fore while a big attack is being planned in secret.

The Afghanistan affair is no accident; the invasion of that country is part of an established plan which is calmly being put into effect, taking into account--and this is the crux of the matter--the adversary's reactions, which have been tested during former events, especially in Angola and Ethiopia. The USSR has reached the conclusion that in view of the prevailing fear, readiness to give way, money grubbing mentality and desire for peace at any price, which has even led to a refusal to supply arms to those fighting both in their own defense and in defense of others, it could act as boldly as it liked, especially since care has been taken to anesthetize public opinion with detente and SALT I and, later, SALT II talks, as if the possession of 20,000 instead of 25,000 nuclear bombs could modify the situation in any way....

Once again His Majesty King Hassan II calls on the world to become aware of the present dangers. As the head of a state belonging to the international community and attached to freedom, ethics, accepted morality and spiritual values, he again invites those who profess similar ideals to take a firm stand.

History has shown that firmness always pays, and a famous precedent--the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962--will be remembered. The firmness of President Kennedy's reaction made it possible to defuse the drama which was unfolding, and when, in December 1962, Soviet ships took the missiles away, they took care to remove the canvas sheets with which they were covered to show the surveillance aircraft flying over that these indeed were the missiles in question.

His Majesty King Hassan II has reacted completely independently and in full knowledge of the facts and it is to be hoped that his lead will be followed by the club's members who have wasted so much time discussing the nature and quantity of the arms to be supplied to those who need them while, in the opposite camp, plans, bases and pawns were being prepared for the large-scale operation which has just reached its first stage.

Must we die for Kabul?--some people will ask. As in the case of Danzig, the problem now faced by all mankind is infinitely bigger and graver than that of the enslavement of a fraternal country. In fact, unless firm and unanimous counteraction is taken, Kabul may well give the go-ahead for all ventures aimed at destabilizing, subverting and conquering the entire planet. For it is indeed true that, as [the Spanish philosopher] Unamuno said, peoples die not of weakness but of humiliation.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES AL-MAHDI ON RETURN FROM IRAN, LIBYA

LD172138 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received Mr as-Sadiq al-Mahdi, accompanied by Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Salih, speaker of the National Assembly, in his office at the National Assembly this morning.

Mr as-Sadiq al-Mahdi briefed the leader president on the results of his visits to Iran and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr as-Sadiq was the bearer of messages from the leader president to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

NUMAYRI ISSUES DECISION TO DISSOLVE SSU ORGANS IN KHARTOUM

JN171102 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 17 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 January--President Ja'far Numayri issued a decision yesterday to dissolve the SSU [Sudanese Socialist Union] organs in the province of Khartoum and to repeat the elections there, under the direct supervision of the SSU chairman.

This decision was issued (?due) to the violations of the basic SSU law that were manifested inside the union's organs in Khartoum province, thus leading to the creation of groups in the union that have no relationship whatever with the SSU's principles or basic laws.

COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN REJECTION OF AUTONOMY PLAN

Begin's View

TA171926 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hberew 1900 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that Egypt, not Israel, is distorting the intentions of the Camp David accords in its position on the autonomy negotiations. Speaking at a meeting of P'nai Brith in Jerusalem, the prime minister said that difficulties are expected in the autonomy negotiations, but we shall overcome them. Here is a report by our correspondent Yoram Ronen: [begin videotape]

[Ronen] The prime minister explained to his listeners the basis of the difficulties of the autonomy negotiations during the Cairo talks.

[Begin] Yesterday, in Cairo, the working team presented a model of the autonomy, of the admistrative council with all its departments. I have seen the model. It is nice. The Egyptians rejected it outright, saying: No. In the Camp David accords it is stated that it will be a council which will have administrative, legal and legislative powers. My dear friends, we have been hearing this for 7 or 8 months and I would like to tell you--I am prepared to prove this from the written documents to each Jew, Christian or Muslim, to every human being--that there is no mention of legislative or legal authorities in the Camp David agreements.

[Ronen] The impression is that Mr Begin regards the difficulties that have been created gravely. If we accept the Egyptian interpretation provided during the Cairo talks, we will create a corridor that will lead to a Palestinian state, the prime minister said.

[Begin] We will not give our consent to this. We will insist on the fulfillment of the Camp David agreements. Perhaps we are facing tests regarding those very negotiations, and I urge you and the entire public and nation to withstand those trials with a sure and confident heart. Our cause is just. We have not proposed any injustice. In this area, too, we have proposed something unprecedented, totally positive, but while maintaining our primary interest, which we will not--and cannot--surrender.

[Ronen] Tomorrow the prime minister will hear Minister Burg's report in order to consolidate the Israeli positions in anticipation of the continued autonomy negoitations and the visit of Ambassador Linowitz, who will arrive here in less than 2 weeks. [end videotape]

Burg Regrets Egypt's Decision

TA171602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Egypt's rejection of the autonomy model proposed by Israel pushes the negotiations back to their beginning--6 months ago. This is the accusation of the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs, Dr Yosef Burg, at an ad hoc press conference. Our political correspondent, Yosi 'Abadi heard his remarks. [begin recording]

['Abdai] Well, Dr Yosef Burg takes a serious view of Egypt's decision to reject outright the autonomy model submitted by Israel to the working group. In the opinion of the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs, this has resulted in a deadlock in the negotiations.

[Burg] I regret that the Egyptian Government hastened to make these decisions. I view this as an undesirable slow down in the pace of clarifications and deliberations and at this time I can only say that I see some light in the decision that on 28 January, on the eve of Sol Linowitz' arrival in Israel, clarifications in the working groups are to continue.

['Abadi] What are the points of dispute? Israel proposes a model granting authority to a limited administrative council comprising 11 departments. Egypt has made four demands which are unacceptable to Israel. They propose a multi-member parliament which would, in fact, be a legislative authority; second, according to their proposal all the authority presently in the hands of the military government should be transferred to the council; third, the autonomy should also apply to East Jerusalem; and fourth, the autonomy should apply to a geographically defined unit--all territory under Jordanian rule prior to 1967.

[Burg] So, God willing, I will bring these things to the prime minister's attention tomorrow. I think that the Egyptian decision not to consider our model pushes us back, at least 6 months, to when the negotiations began. I do not want to exaggerate by saying that this pushes us back 30 years or more.

['Abadi] Egypt rejected the model submitted by Israel, defining it as totally unacceptable. Dr Burg will propose to the prime minister that he react by using the same terminology employed in Egypt's rejection of Israel's proposal--that it is totally unacceptable.

[Burg] I think that the great thing in the signing of the peace treaty lay in the fact that the period of "noes," the famous "noes" of Khartoum and so forth, was over. Instead of a period of "noes" we should move into a period of "yesses"--"yesses," if I may so so, in both meanings of the word. The plural of Yes and of the sincere [play on the Hebrew word for yes, ken, and on the Hebrew word for sincere, also Ken].

['Abadi] Dr Burg stresses the self-administration, as proposed by Israel, was not granted to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza even in the days of Jordanian and Egyptian rule.

[Burg] I want to say that with the publication of what we have proposed I feel that many Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza can think again, for in my opinion, they must not miss this historic opportunity of beginning negotiations. I stress again, neither the Jordanians west of the River Jordan, nor the Egyptians in the Gaza district ever made such a proposal carrying so many elements of self-administration.

['Abadi] Dr Burg stresses that the U.S. delegation told the Israeli delegation that the United States thanks Israel for preparing such a model of the autonomy and carrying the deliberations onto a practical level. Tomorrow Dr Burg will meet with the prime minister and will discuss the implications of recent developments in the working group. They will decide whether or not to raise the issue at the next Cabinet meeting. Dr Burg will propose making public the model Israel proposed so that the residents of the territories will be able to see the degree of self-administration that it provides.

In conclusion, Israel has reacted most severely to Egypt's response, a reaction which is slightly reminiscent of the negotations prior to the signing of the peace treaty. As was expected, when the negotiations on autonomy reached substantive issues they ran into a democracy. But this time it seems that the positions are more polarized than ever.

Egypt's Khalil on Stalemate

TA171948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1099 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Ehud Ya'ari, talked with Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. Here is a report from the studio on the talk.

[Ya'ari--live] The situation is serious, but this is not a crisis, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustaga Khalil told me a few minutes ago in a telephone conversation. Khalil announced that the Egyptian delegation will bring its own ideas on the format of the autonomy to the continuation of the autonomy negotiations at the end of this month in Israel. Khalil rejected the statements of Interior Minister Dr Burg this afternoon, who said that Egypt is setting the negotiations back by rejecting the Israeli model of the autonomy out of hand, calling them unjust.

When he was asked how Egypt will act if Israel rejects the Egyptian model of the autonomy, Khalil replied: In that event, we will have to approach the United States and make use of their good services.

I also asked Khalil to explain his statement tonight at the Cairo Parliament concerning the slowing down of the normalization in the fields of economy and culture. Khalil said: The reference is not to a slackening, but to the implementation of the articles of the normalization as agreed upon, not sooner. However, he confirmed that the intention is to postpone the beginning of the negotiations on economic, trade and cultural agreements until after next May, which is the target date for the autonomy talks.

Prior to that, Khalil said at the Parliament that Israel's proposal during the autonomy talks constitutes an attempt to provide a biased unilateral interpretation to the Camp David accords and Egypt will insist on the transfer of all the powers of the military government as they are today to the autonomy's institutions. Khalil also totally rejected the idea of incorporating Israel into a regional anti-Soviet camp. Israel has no place in the Islamic world, Khalil said, until a comprehensive peace is attained.

As a footnote, it is perhaps woth noting that the rejection of the Israeli model of the autonomy was, in fact, expected in advance. And the gap that was revealed this time is nothing novel. The question is how the talks will proceed in the future. Will the parties seek a compromise--as few as their are--between the two models of autonomy? Or will the Egyptians push--as Khalil hinted today during his conversation with us--to place the ball in Carter's hands?

Kubersky Discusses Egypt's Rejection

TA180723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Interview with the head of the Israeli working team for the autonomy negotiations and director general of the interior ministry, Dr Hayim Kubersky, by 'Oded Ben-'Ami--live in the studio]

[Text] [Question] Good morning, Mr Kubersky.

[Answer] Good morning.

[Question] Well, this plan, this model for the autonomy has been described by the prime minister and the interior minister as a very good plan, the likes of which has never been made for the Arabs of Gaza, Judaea and Samaria. What is so good about the proposed plan and model?

[Answer] First of all I must point out that this model was presented by Israel in the framework of the discussions and agreements reached at the meetings of the delegations' plenary session. Three weeks ago it was decided to begin discussions of the model for the duties and authority of the autonomy's self-administration. Accordingly, Israel was asked--since it is the element closer to the issue--to prepare the draft and the proposals. Therefore, we prepared them. This draft was presented to the Ministerial Committee on Autonomy Affairs attended by the prime minister. We were authorized to present it.

What is new about this model? For the first time since the beginning of the negotiations Israel has stepped forward and stated in an unambiguous, full, detailed and concrete manner the exact significance of the autonomy for the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria. In minute details, in the model, we specify the duties, authority, all the functions; and we even propose a detailed organizational structure for the establishment of the autonomy's self-administration and the departments to be run by it--All this, loyally and closely following the Camp David accords. That was the plan presented. I think that the U.S. representative--in spite of the absolute Egyptian rejection--stood up and said that this was a turning point in the negotiations, that we were now discussing the content, the very nature [of the autonomy]. The Americans should not be suspected of giving Israel complements when it deserves them and, certainly, when it does not deserve them. In my opinion, either something has happened of there are difficulties in Egypt that should be examined in depth, because this total rejection went beyond what was falled for.

[Question] Does the Egyptian rejection of the model imply a crisis in the autonomy talks?

[Answer] In my opinion this is not the only interpretation. This is a part of the atmosphere and the way negotiations are conducted everywhere. I think that one should never move from one extreme to the other. In spite of the fact that our plan has been rejected, the talks will continue at the initiative of the three parties. The following day, yesterday, the Egyptians explained their reasons for rejecting the plan. They also attempted to present their concept to counter our plan. However, that was not a specified plan. I assume that they did so to balance the fact that we presented a plan.

In any case, we told them: This is the plan we submitted for the agenda. We will not withdraw it. This is the Israeli plan. We clearly stated that we were not telling them to follow our example.

[Question] Is this plan still the basis for your next meeting?

[Answer] We explicitly told them that at the next meeting we would demand that the Israeli plan be discussed. We cannot prevent any side in the negotiations from presenting its own proposals. However, it is impossible to boycott or embargo the plan of any side.

[Question] You are saying that the situation should not be described as critical. What about the personal aspect, your relationship with the members of the Egyptian delegation?

[Answer] First of all, I did not say that it should not be defined in that way. I just said that that was not the only interpretation of the situation. As for the personal aspect, the relationship continued to be good and gentle during our entire stay there and until the very last moment. I am sorry that reports are not being checked and things are being published out of context and removed from the true facts.

[Question] I assume that you are referring to the reports of a hostile attitude on the Egyptian part.

[Answer] That was not true.

[Question] Thank you very much Mr Kubersky.

Kubersky Advocates Model Comparison

TA180731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Shi'on Schiffer reports that in Cairo this week Kubersky proposed a comparative analysis of the self-administration given to the Gaza inhabitants by the Egyptians and the plan submitted by Israel.

Hayim Kubersky told his interlocutors in Cairo that Egypt totally interfered in Gaza affairs, it appointed a governor to the area and several representatives to the local institutions. Egypt also kept its right to approve every law proposed in the Gaza Strip. Kubersky said that the organizational clauses of the Israeli plan rejected by the Egyptians were not compelling and that they could be negotiated.

W. Bank Mayors React

TA180951 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Jan 80 p 3 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The dispute between Israel and Egypt concerning the autonomy plan has given satisfaction to Judaea and Samaria mayors and public figures.

Jericho Mayor, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Suwayti, experssed other personal views last night when he said: "Egypt has reached the point where it can no longer pretend. It should have come out frankly and said that it either continues to belong to the Arab world or has severed itself from it. Even Egypt, the largest Arab country, cannot be so selfish as to adopt the autonomy model proposed by Israel."

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said last night "for many months Dr Burg has been trying to sell Egypt the autonomy plan wrapped nicely in colorful paper, and every time he suggested it, he used all the world's nicest words to describe it. However, when Egypt finally opened the package, it saw nothing there. And if Egypt thinks so, what should we say?"

U.S. Autonomy Proposal Predicted

TA180609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem have predicted that in the wake of the crisis in the autonomy negotiations the United States will now submit its own proposals for the structure and authority of the self-administration in the territories.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports the possibility is not completely ruled out in Jerusalem that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance may come to the area to accelerate the negotiations within 2 months. Another possibility is that representatives of the three parties may meet in Washington. Political sources have rejected requests by U.S. elements in Israel to try to find a solution to the Palestinian problem to assist the U.S. administration in solving international problems. Our correspondent has learned that Israel will again explain to the United States that it is not the key to the solution of the international distress the U.S. administration is facing. Even if the autonomy were established in the territories, that would not produce even one more liter of oil.

ATTENDANCE CONFIRMED IF TRIPARTITE MEETING HELD

TA181023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that if President Carter initiates an Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. tripartite meeting to discuss the autonomy issues Israel will respond favorably to the initiative.

In a meeting with U.S. Jewish journalists, Mr Begin said that one should not be overly impressed by the Egyptian rejection of the autonomy model presented by Israel. Those things happen in negotiations--and this has already happened in the negotiations on the peace treaty, Mr Begin said.

Reacting to the latest U.S. utterances on the need for Israel to formulate ideas for the solution of the Palestinian problem, the prime minister said that we do not have to be urged to do so. The Camp David accords should be realized, and this is what we intend to do. However, we should not agree to distort the accords as the Egyptians did this week.

The spokesman of the Israeli autonomy delegation, Dan Patir, said that the Egyptians had proposed that a legislative council composed of 80 to 100 members be established within the institutions of the military government [as heard, presumably self-administration]. The Egyptians also suggested that Jerusalem be partitioned and that the eastern part of the city be included in the autonomy plan. The legislative council and the executive councils would sit in East Jerusalem, according to the Egyptian proposal.

Dan Patir said that the Egyptians raised these proposals as were ideas and not as real proposals.

MODA'I RETURNS FROM EGYPT WITH OIL AGREEMENT

TA171747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has returned from talks in Egypt on the sale of oil to Israel. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports the details of the agreement.

Minister Moda'i returned from Cairo and reported that an agreement was reached on all the issues discussed. Let us recall that the issue at hand was the supply of Egyptian oil to Israel for 1980. According to what has been concluded, Israel will buy 2 million tons of oil per year, which is one-fourth of Israel's annual consumption.

The energy minister noted that the negotiations were difficult and that differences arose in the cou se of these negotiations. Only after Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil intervened was the agreement reached.

The energy minister did not disclose any further details, particularly with regard to what price Israel will pay for the oil it buys from Egypt. These details will be reported to the Cabinet.

ELON MORE SETTLERS DECIDE TO MOVE TO JABAL AL-KABIR

TA170822 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Jan 80 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Hayim Shibi]

[Excerpt] By a vote of 45 in favor to 15 against, the members of the Elon More nucleus decided last night to willingly withdraw from the current settlement and move to the new settlement being built on Jabal al-Kabir.

The vote was conducted by a mobile polling station. The settlers and nucleus members who are about to join the settlement participated in the vote--a total of 60 families.

The settlers' decision--formulated by Beni Katzover, Menahem Felix and Avraham Shevut--states: "Following serious hesitations and with sincere good will to prevent a confrontation, not to disrupt the government's course of erecting the settlement of Jabal al-Kabir and thus to strengthen our actual hold on the Nabulus approaches, we painfully decided to regard Jabal al-Kabir as the permanent site of our settlement. We made this decision despite the government's decision on Elon More which is viewed as serious, harmful and unnecessary."

The decision further states:

--The ruling of the High Court of Justice uncovered a serious situation regarding the legal status of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

--The government's decision on the evacuation constitutes "an admission of the fact that the Israeli people do not have the right to operate in the heart of the country as a sovereign would act in his own land."

--In their meeting with the prime minister, the settlers gained the impression that the former would act to improve the situation.

--Their decision to evacuate the present settlement was influenced by a commitment undertaken by 30 Knesset members to act to change the legal situation in Judaea and Samaria.

W. BANK LANDOWNERS WILL NOT WITHDRAW APPEAL

TA171149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Despite the settlers' decision to evacuate and move to Jabal al-Kabir, the 17 landowners from Rujayb village do not intend to withdraw their appeal before the High Court of Justice asking that the settlement site at Elon More be evacuated at once. This is reported by our correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

Lawyer Amnon Zikhroni, who is representing the landowners, told our correspondent that he does not trust the settlers and, until the place is actually evacuated, the appeal will stand in order to guarantee the rights of the landowners.

In contrast to this, the Ministry of Justice says that, in view of the settlers' decision, there is now no reason for the appeal and it should be withdrawn. At any rate, tomorrow the Ministry of Justice will submit a reply to the High Court of Justice regarding the Order Nisi.

ARABS BURN EGYPTIAN PAPERS IN EAST JERUSALEM

TA161641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Israeli newspapers were available in Cairo for the first time today and in less than an hour they were all sold out, including 2,000 issues of the Jerusalem POST, 200 of the Arabic-language AL-QUDS and 100 copies of AL-ANBA. Six Hebrew language newspapers sent 30 copies each, and they, too, were sold out. Newspaper vendors reported that the buyers who were interested in the Hebrew-language papers were students, officers and Cairo Jews. Even non-Hebrew speaking Egyptians bought the newspapers as a souvenir. The distributors have already announced that they intend to request larger shipments from Israel. In East Jerusalem, near the Damascus Gate, Arab youths burned the issues of Egyptian newspapers on sale there. They bought all the issues and then set them on fire in protest.

AFGHANISTAN

DELHI RADIO REPORTS CHINESE TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

BK180257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Chinese troops are reported to be present in Afghanistan to help the insurgents in fighting against the Babrak Karmal regime. PTI [Press Trust of India], quoting an Afghan source in Kabul says the Chinese troops are active in Badakhshan and Baghlan provinces in the northern parts of the country.

This is the first time that presence of Chinese troops in Afghanistan has been reported. The report also quotes sources as saying that Pakistan has amassed seven divisions of its troops in the northeastern region bordering Afghanistan.

China is also reported to have stepped up the movement of military hardware on a large scale through the Karakoram highway to bolster Pakistan's military preparedness.

Meanwhile, all American correspondents in Afghanistan have been ordered to leave the country. Washington has described the expulsion as a flagrant violation of the basic norms of international behavior.

KARMAL RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR'S COURTESY CALL

LD171832 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The information department of the Foreign Ministry reported that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan received His Excellency Zdenik Karmelita, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Kabul at the revolutionary headquarters for a courtesy call at 1700 today.

DOST MEETS WITH POLISH PREMIER IN WARSAW

LD171726 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] On his way back from the United Nations Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost paid an official visit to Warsaw, capital of the People's Republic of Poland, and met with Premier Jaroszewicz and Foreign Under Secretary Czyrek. At this meeting the two sides expressed their determination to continue the policy of peace, security and international cooperation. They firmly stressed that the (?implementation) of the program of economic and social reforms in Afghanistan, which stems from the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution, is a great support and [word indistinct] for the consolidation and unity of all progressive forces in Afghanistan.

NEW KABUL DAILY HAILS 'LIBERATION' FROM AMIN RULE

BK170603 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 2 Jan 80 p 2 BK

["Press review"]

[Excerpt] HAQIQATI ENQELABI SAWR (The Reality of the Sawr Revolution) is the first paper to appear at the dawn of liberation from barbaric and outrageous rule of Amin and his clique. The paper echoes the 'realities' of the Sawr Revolution, covered so far behind a smoke screen of despotism.

The first issue of the paper carries an editorial entitled "Reality of the Sawr Revolution". It discusses in length the realities of the victorious Sawr Revolution and the positive changes which were brought about in the life of the working people of the country by this Khalqi uprising.

Then it refers to the conspiracies of a minority group of people who created obstacles in the way of success of such revolutions in order to "serve their class interests with special reference to those who with the help of the American imperialism began subversive activities in Afghanistan". But since imperialism did not possess any military base over here and was not confident about the future, hence it penetrated into the movement especially the party by using various tactics. The entry into the party by Hafizollah Amin and his clique and their treacherous acts was a best example in this regard.

After elaborating on the treacherous acts perpetuated by Amin and Aminis in the country and implementation of his fascist policies which resulted in merciless killing of thousands of our innocent people, the paper points out how these crimes were committed in the name of progressive ideas, ignoring the fact that they would be finally disclosed along with their shameful acts as it happened soon.

In conclusion the paper expresses firm belief that the Sawr Revolution shall enjoy full support of the masses of the people so long as it sticks to its principles.

KABUL NEW TIMES LOOKS AT 'RIDICULOUS' U.S. REACTION

BK180220 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 2 Jan 80 pp 2, 3 BK

[Editorial: "Carter Weeps for Amin"]

[Text] At this time when we are standing on the threshold of full liberation and the country has been relieved from the yoke of the tyranny of the dictatorial rule of Hafizollah Amin, the people of this land vastly welcome the new leadership of the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lend all their support to the domestic and foreign policies of PDPA.

The struggle launched by the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to rescue the people of this country from the cruel administration of Amin and the Aminis and put Afghanistan on the correct path leading towards building a new progressive society, made imperialists and reactionaries furious.

What seems ridiculous to the party, state and people of Afghanistan is the reaction made by the United States of America. President Carter described the regime of Amin as "the legitimate president of Afghanistan." This is completely strange to us and it is hard to believe the United States was unaware of the plot hatched by Amin, killing Nur Mohammad Taraki the previous general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA or ignored the tragic and catastrophic happenings taking place in this country.

We clearly declare that it is absolutely wrong to call Amin "as the legitimate ruler," because he was a man who plotted against the head of the state and murdered him in order to hold political power in his hands. The event did not stop there. He murdered and annihilated all his opponents and let his machinery of terror and suffocation imprison tens of thousands of innocent compatriots and kill a large number who committed no crime. During his reign terror and horror hung over the country. No one could feel secure and safe. Houses were searched without any legal permission and women, children and old people were arrested and put into jail and left behind with unknown destiny. He was not alone in his dictatorial rule. The members of his family exercised unchecked and unchallenged power. They had free hand in killing the people they did not like or deemed undesirable. They enjoyed absolute power to play with the fate of the people. Amin brought a great purge in the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan bringing to power his own bandit. It was as a result of his policy of terror and suppression that a large number of our compatriots were not prepared to join the new order and rally around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. A large number of our people left their homes and took refuge to the arm of reactionary circles. It was due to his wrong policy that imperialists and reactionaries dared to train Afghan refugees to fight against their countrymen and kill their brothers, sisters and children. In fact a great unrest was prevailing all over the country.

With all such treacherous acts of Amin it is not surprising that the United States has described Amin as a legitimate ruling power in Afghanistan, while we understand the crux of American foreign policy.

The friendly move made by our fraternal country, the Soviet Union to send troops to Afghanistan to block foreign interventions and provocative acts of the enemies of Afghanistan was in effect in the interest of peace, security and independence of Afghanistan. It was based not only on the valid treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation signed between the two countries but also on the provision of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Soviet Union discharged its internationalist duty and fulfilled its commitment it has made to its neighbour country, Afghanistan, and thus responded positively to the request made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for economic, moral and military aids.

What is strange is that the United States is a critic of sending Soviet troops to Afghanistan but is forgetting the fact that the U.S. herself has violated many times the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and landed troops into the soil of many countries for 48 times since 1950.

The peoples of the world still remember the military intervention and landing of troops of the United States into Lebanon, Dominica, Korea, Cuba and the like.

The intrigues played by the United States of America in the secret deal of Camp David was in fact an encroachment on the rights of Arabs especially the Palestinians who have been struggling for years to restore their rights and establish a sovereign state of their own in their ancestral land.

Right now the entire world is watching how American imperialism is moving to find a pretext to attack our neighbouring country Iran and put the rights and freedom of Iranians in jeopardy. Furthermore, the U.S. forces pose a threat to the littoral states in the Indian Ocean.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan appreciates the positive response of the Soviet Union to the DRA's request for helping Afghanistan against the interventions of imperialists and reactionaries. The DRA considers this help useful for serving the cause of the United People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which is maintenance and consolidation of peace, democracy, social justice and social progress.

The friendship and relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are based on mutual respect to independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is happy to mention that the Soviet Union has been helping the people of Afghanistan for the last 62 years since the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. The friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has reached a special stage after the victory of the great Sawr Revolution.

The false allegations made by the forces of imperialism and reaction to the effect that the Soviet Union has made military intervention in Afghanistan are nothing but complete and baseless propaganda. The move was for defensive purposes and was aimed at protecting the country against aggressors.

We are forging ahead with full support of our toiling people towards the realisation of the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution. We are sure that the final victory is with us and that the conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces cannot stop us from building a new society, a society of abundance where everybody would live happily without being exploited by others.

AFGHAN TANK ELEMENTS FIGHT SOVIET TROOPS NEAR KABUL AIRPORT

BK171639 Hong Kong AFP in English 1634 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Jan (AFP)--Elements of an Afghan Army tank division fought Soviet troops near Kabul airport and fighting also took place in the Afghan capital's "old city," according to reports reaching here today.

Western reporters were confined today to the intercontinental hotel on the outskirts of Kabul, triggering speculation that heavy battles might be unfolding.

A diplomatic source here said fighting was reported between Soviet airborne troops and soldiers attached to an Afghan Army tank division. Soviet transport helicopters were seen landing at Kabul airport and flying over the city, the source said.

There were also unconfirmed reports of fighting near Bela-Hesar fort in Kabul's "old city."

AUTHORITIES INVITE NEWSMEN TO SEE SITUATION

BK181044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Jan (AFP)--The new Afghan authorities, who expelled all American correspondents for filing "false and biased" reports, have invited journalists from all other countries to visit Afghanistan and see conditions for themselves.

A report by PTI [Press Trust of India] NEWS AGENCY today quoted Radio Kabul as saying that the Foreign Ministry has promised all facilities to "present a correct and true picture" of the situation obtaining in the country.

According to the radio, a statement issued by the ministry accused the American correspondents of trying to "harm Afghanistan's friendly and good neighbourly relations" with Pakistan and Iran and carrying on "false propaganda against Soviet-Afghan friendship".

It described the reporting by American correspondents as "interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan".

AFP: SOVIET TROOPS CLASH WITH REBELS IN KABUL

OW172049 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Jan (AFP)--Kabul residents heard the sound of guns today for the [word indistinct] time since December 30, as part of an armored Afghan division apparently joining the rebels clashed with a Soviet airborne division, a diplomatic source here said.

Fighting began not far from the international airport, the source said. Unconfirmed reports said bursts of fire were also heard in the vicinity of the fort of Bela-Hesar, near the old city, where a revolt was crushed last August.

Afghan radio announced officially tonight that U.S. journalists had been forbidden to stay in Kabul, and diplomatic sources in New Delhi confirmed that they had been confined to the Kabul International Hotel while awaiting flights out of the country. Travelers reaching Islamabad today said Soviets were still landing equipment in huge Antonov 22 transport planes [words indistinct] Qandahar airport in southern Afghanistan. Five of the planes and several helicopters were seen [words indistinct].

The city, [words indistinct]. Even before the Soviet troops arrived, was calm, [words indistinct].

Curfew begins there at 2030 local time, and the streets are deserted by nightfall. Soviet soldiers are no longer visible in the city, but tanks can sometimes be seen on the Kabul-Qandahar highway.

Other travelers from Konarha Province along the Afghan-Pakistani border to the northeast of Kabul said the Moslem rebels had insufficient food and ammunition and met great difficulty getting supplies.

[Word indistinct] troops loyal to the Soviet-backed Kabul government of Babrak Karmal were still occupying Chaghasaray, capital of Konarha Province.

REBELS IN NORTHEAST STARVING, BUT MORALE GOOD

BK180918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, north-west Pakistan, 18 Jan (AFP)--Rebels in north-east Afghanistan are starving and lack weapons, but they are still fighting and their morale is good, according to the first foreigners to have visited the region since the Soviet intervention last month.

They said that sacks of rice took several days to reach the rebels in the Konarha region, smuggled across the Pakistan border on the backs of men, little groups of whom were seen, with their feet swathed in cloth, struggling through the mountains under their loads in 20 centimetres (eight inches) of snow.

Many rebels only possess obsolete rifles made by local craftsman and those that do possess a Kalashnikov automatic rifle captured from the Afghan Army have no more than two magazines, their contacts said.

However the rebellion was said to be active throughout Konarha Province and neighbouring Nurestan, with the Afghan Army only installed in Chaghasaray, the provincial capital of Konarha, and Barikowt, further to the north.

However the road between the two is cut by landslides created by the rebels and Barikowt has to be supplied by helicopters.

The sources said that in spite of all their difficulties morale has been good among the rebels, "fueled by their hatred of the Soviets".

KYODO CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES SCENE IN KABUL

OW180417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[By Fumio Matsushita--KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Kabul Jan 17 KYODO--The citizens of the capital of Afghanistan are returning to their normal lives three weeks after the entry of Soviet troops.

Frictions are erupting here and there, however, between the Afghans and the Soviet soldiers as the occupation of the city lengthens. Continued fighting between Islamic guerrillas and the Soviet forces outside Kabul is also reported.

Apparently to avoid unnecessary tension with Kabul citizens, the Soviet troops are moved mostly at night. But scores of tanks roaring through the streets with bright headlights make scary scenes.

A curfew is imposed at 11 p.m. but not a soul is seen on the streets after sunset. Afghan citizens know the city is patroled by Soviet soldiers at night. One Afghan told this reporter: 'I could go out at night when Afghan soldiers were on guard--they were very understanding. But the Russians don't even discuss.'

The city was covered by deep snow, and an Afghan was run over by a Soviet tank Tuesday. The brakes apparently did not work on the frozen road. But the story spread that 'Soviet troops killed a Kabul citizen.' Anti-Soviet sentiment is strong in Afghanistan and is becoming stronger the longer Soviet forces stay in the country.

The foreign troops do not seem to have enough food for themselves. Some of them sell their wristwatches for 50 afghanis (about yen 300) apeice to buy bread.

Travelers on main roads from Kabul are checked strictly by Soviet soldiers at points set up at every several kilometers. At one such checkpoint just outside Kabul on the road west to Andahar, all cars are stopped. After passing that point, one notices Soviet tanks and armored cars massed on both sides of the road at several places.

The engines of some military vehicle are kept running, and their guns are pointed toward snow-covered mountainous areas.

Picturetaking is strictly prohibited and there is not the slightest chance of stealing a shot.

According to American T.V. reporters who made a trip to Jalalabad near the Pakistani border, Soviet tanks in the area are aided by helicopters constantly firing rockets in the continued fighting with the Islamic guerrillas.

INDIA

TEXT OF RAO'S LUNCHEON SPEECH HONORING LORD CARRINGTON

BK180855 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0829 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text of speech delivered by Foreign Minister P.V.Narasimha Rao at luncheon in honor of Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom, on 17 January]

[Text] It gives me great pleasure to welcome Lady Carrington and you along with your delegation to our country. Your last visit to India in July 1979 followed soon after your assumption of office. It is a happy coincidence that this visit comes a few days after I took over charge as foreign minister.

We congratulate you on the success of your determined efforts and patient negotiations at the Rhodesia conference in London. There were many who were skeptical of the Lusaka process getting off the ground. We are now in sight of independence elections in Rhodesia to be held under British auspices and in the presence of Commonwealth observers. We look forward eagerly to the transformation of Rhodesia from colonial status to genuine independence and majority rule. There still remain many hurdles to cross. We trust that the mutual confidence and agreement of all parties which was the essence of the London agreement will be preserved.

We benefited much from our exchange of views on this and other issues in the troubled world we live in. We appreciate Britain's interest in the wellbeing of the countries of the subcontinent. You are better fitted than most other countries by virtue of long association with us to interpret our concerns faithfully to your allies. The security and stability of the subcontinent is naturally of greater concern to us than to countries distant from this region. Our perceptions may differ but we would, I hope, be entitled to your understanding, if not your agreement. We are deeply disturbed that the bitter contentions of the cold war have been revived close to our country and that tensions have been escalated through efforts to align and arm countries of the subcontinent to the detriment of confidence building and that evolution of stability through mutual cooperation among them.

We would be grateful if Britain could use its influence to halt and reverse these dangerous disturbing trends so that India and its neighbours can pursue their efforts at cooperation in a more congenial atmosphere. This is the only way to strengthen nonalignment which is in the regional and global interest.

It is a happy circumstance that our two countries can look forward to strengthening our relations which spread across diverse fields. The people of Indian origin who have settled in Britain are considered by us a link in our friendship. We are sure that we can confide our thoughts to each other in a trustful spirit and that we can both hope to see the ideals of racial harmony and nondiscrimination flourish in our countries.

We thank Britain for the help you have rendered to us in our economic development. Government has resumed that unfinished task of fighting poverty. We are strengthened by your good will and your assistance as a vastly more advanced economy.

I now request all present here to join me in a toast to the health of Lord Carrington, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, Lady Carrington and the members of his delegation.

Carrington's Press Conference

BK171630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Text] India has conveyed to Britain its concern about the efforts being made to aline a and arm the countries of the subcontinent. Speaking at a luncheon given in honor of the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, said the bitter contentions of cold war are being revived close to India. He asked Britain to use its influence to halt and reverse these dangerous and disturbing trends.

After talks with the external affairs minister and senior officials, Lord Carrington told a crowded news conference that there are no differences between his country and India on the appreciation of the dangers of the situation in Afghanistan. The disagreement is only on the cure and he did not think that very significant. He said both want the Soviet troops out of Afghanistan but we do not have a remedy to bring this about.

The British minister said that apart from the developments in the region, the talks related to the situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Lord Carrington defended the United States' decision to give military aid to Pakistan on the ground that it was necessary to modernize the armed forces in view of the happiness in Afghanistan. Washington, he said, should not be blamed for reacting to an aggressive act by the Soviet Union, which poses a threat to Pakistan. The Soviet Union is now within 600 kilometers of the Gulf area from where the West gets most of its oil supply. At the same time, he maintained that the U.S. is giving only modest help to Pakistan. Aid worth $200 million is not very significant. According to him, it poses no threat to India.

He agreed with a questioner that military aid alone would not be enough and said Pakistan would have to be given economic assistance to preserve its integrity. He knows that India always gets alarmed at any armament in Pakistan. But the present instance is a special case. Unless everybody reacts to what has happened in Afghanistan, there is a likelihood of the Soviet Union acting in a similar way elsewhere also. He wanted that the superpowers should not get involved in such a situation, as it is not in their own interest.

Call for Superpower Noninvolvement

BK171555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1429 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jan (AFP)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, calling Afghanistan "a sensitive area of strategic importance," said here today that both superpowers should avoid further involvement.

Addressing a news conference at the end of an Afghan-promoted tour of the Middle East and Asia, Lord Carrington said there was "no room for disagreement" over the danger to the subcontinent sparked by the Soviet intervention.

But in an apparent bow to the position of the Indian Government, which has so far steered clear of condemning Moscow, the foreign secretary said big power interference would hurt the region further.

"Action by one superpower which calls for a reaction from the other is neither in the interests of the superpowers nor those of the countries of the region," he said.

"Britain and India both wanted to see Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, but neither of us has any ready-made remedy on the best way to achieve this," Lord Carrington added.

Though he appeared to defer to Indian sensibilities over the importance of avoiding big power rivalry in the region, Lord Carrington stuck to Britain's support for the U.S.-led plan to resume arms shipments to Pakistan, which India strongly opposes. Pakistan, he said, had a legitimate concern about the safety of its western flank in the light of the Soviet occupation of neighbouring Afghanistan.

Noting that he had just come from Pakistan, Lord Carrington said he understood the view of a Soviet threat perceived by the government in Islamabad, which has requested more arms to bolster itself.

"I made it clear that I thought the Pakistani Government had a case in this instance, and that they had every right to feel themselves threatened and to have the ability to defend themselves," he said. Asked about India's reply to his defense of the arms package for Pakistan, Lord Carrington conceded that this continued to be something of a sore point. "Obviously the Indian Government have always felt in some degree worried in any rearmament that takes place in Pakistan.

"I pointed out to them that this seemed to be a very special case and resulted from the Soviet actions in Afghanistan," he said.

Asked about remaining differences between Britain and India on the proper response to the Soviet move, the foreign secretary minimized them, speaking of "differences of perspective." "I don't believe there is any difference between us at all about the dangers of the situation," he said.

"I think that such disagreement as there is--and I don't think it's very significant--[words indistinct]."

Asked about the prospects for a reconciliation between India and Pakistan, Lord Carrington said he had been "very encouraged" in his talks earlier this week with Pakistani leader General Mohammed Ziaul Haq. President Zia, he said, had expressed the wish for a "continuing normalization of relations," while the Indian Government had expressed a similar goal.

Though he said he had passed on to Indian leader Indira Gandhi the content of Gen. Zia's remarks, Lord Carrington played down a suggestion that British might be using its good offices to speed up the rapproachment. "I would have thought that interference by Britain in the internal affairs of India and Pakistan would be neither welcome nor productive," he said. But, he added, his five-country tour had given him new insights into the fears of some countries and he would take these into account in future consultations with the British Government and its allies.

Lord Carrington, who held nearly 3 hours of talks today with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao, was scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.

Earlier in the day, Indian Foreign Minister Rao urged Britain to use its influence to reverse the "dangerously disturbing trends" in the region. In a speech at a lunch for Lord Carrington, Mr. Rao said tension had escalated in the region becuase of "efforts to align and arm countries of the subcontinent." Britain, he said, was better than most countries "to interpret our concerns faithfully" because of its long association with India.

Departs From New Delhi

BK180810 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington left New Delhi this morning for London after his talks with the Indian leaders. During his stay in the capital, Lord Carrington had had talks with the prime minister and the external affairs minister on developments in Afghanistan and the situation created by the U.S. decision to resume arms supplies to Pakistan. He also discussed bilateral matters with the Indian leaders.

OBSERVERS COMMENT ON RESULTS OF LORD CARRINGTON VISIT

BK180934 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[By Mario Bianchi]

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Jan (AFP)--Talks held between Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, who returned to London today, made no headway, Indian observers said. Their only point of agreement was when Mrs. Gandhi said that she did not approve the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But she did not condemn the Soviet action.

The two leaders had divergent views on the causes and consequences of the influx of Soviet troops into Kabul. For Mrs. Gandhi, the obvious result of world tension caused by recent events in Afghanistan was that it brought the danger of war to India's very doorstep as she had said last night during a press conference at Privandum in southwest India.

Mrs. Gandhi had a 45 minute talk on Wednesday night with Lord Carrington. Her new Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao held a three-hour long meeting with him yesterday. Both Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Rao informed Lord Carrington that India felt more threatened by Pakistan and China than by the Soviet Union.

All Indian newspapers voiced this concern this morning. "Carrington Justified U.S. Move to Rearm Pindi", "He Voices Pak Fears of Russia-India Axis", "He Returns a Disillusioned Man", "Afghan Crisis Brings Danger Close to Us" were some of the headlines.

The newspapers also gave prominence to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's arrival in Islamabad and reported Chinese military activity along the 85 km (53 miles) border that Afghanistan shares with China and the arrival of Chinese military reinforcements to Pakistan through the new Karakoram highway linking the two countries.

In its editorial, the TIMES OF INDIA expressed fears of a return of the cold war of the early fifties, saying that a western and Chinese presence in Pakistan could lead to a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. The editorial however regretted that India's representative to the United Nations had at the General Assembly on Saturday stressed the close ties between the Soviet Union and India. The Indian delegate said he had no reason to doubt the USSR's assurances that it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan when it was asked by the Kabul Government. "He could have emphasized that India would press for the withdrawal", the editorial said.

DELHI REPORTS U.S. SATISFACTION WITH GANDHI-GOHEEN TALKS

BK180356 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The discussions between the Prime Minister Gandhi and U.S. Ambassador Goheen held in New Delhi have generated satisfaction in the U.S. administration. A PTI [Press Trust of India] report from Washington says that Mrs Gandhi's statement after talks with the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, that there was no justification for the Soviet action in Afghanistan would appear to have added to the measure of satisfaction felt by the Americans.

It may be recalled that Mrs Gandhi said in New Delhi after her talks with Lord Carrington on Wednesday that no country is justified in entering any other country. She said India did not support the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT TO ADAPT PREVENTIVE DETENTION OF ECONOMIC OFFENDERS

BK180357 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Works and Housing Minister P. C. Sethi, who is also in charge of petroleum and chemicals, has said the center will transform into an act of the preventive detention of economic offenders ordinance promulgated by the previous government.

Addressing a public meeting in Bhopal, he said this is to insure that the traders do not indulge in black marketing and hoarding.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR UNIDO MEETING

FL171847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 80 FL

[Text] An advance group of the Cuban delegation to the third general conference of the UN industrial development organization--UNIDO--today arrived in New Delhi.

According to reports, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the state committee for economic cooperation and chief of the Cuban delegation, will arrive in the Indian capital soon.

It also has been reported that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will arrive in New Delhi on Sunday to inaugurate the conference.

The third UNIDO conference will be held from 21 January to 8 February. The antecedent of this economic conference was the Group of 77 meeting held in Havana in December. The participants in the third UNIDO conference will examine the final declaration of the Group of 77 meeting and will debate important matters concerning the current industrial situation in the world.

PAKISTAN

AFP: PRC STEPPING UP MILITARY SUPPLIES

BK171338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jan (AFP)--China has stepped up the movement of military hardware on a large scale through the Karakoram highway to bolster Pakistan's military preparedness, according to PTI [Press Trust of India] NEWS AGENCY.

Quoting knowledgeable sources here, PTI said today the highway, which connects Islamabad, Pakistan capital, with the Chinese provincial capital of Urumchi across the mighty Karakoram and Pamir's, had been declared off-bound for all civilian traffic to facilitate the movement of arms.

The Chinese, in their attempt to hasten the delivery of arms, PTI said, were diverting the military trucks from Gilgit across the Babsur pass into Chitral Province facing Afghanistan's Badakhshan Province.

The Chinese have also massed troops in the small strip of land facing Afghanistan's Wakhan corridor which was the first target when Russian troops intervened in that country, PTI added.

AFP: SOVIET INVASION PROMPTING ARMY SHIFT TO WEST

BK181022 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Jan (AFP)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan will mean an about turn for the Pakistani Armed Forces, observers here said today.

So long as Afghanistan, with its small army and dated equipment, served as a buffer against the Soviet Union to the north, the 400,000-strong regular Pakistani Army directed all its efforts against its traditional enemy, India to the east. But the arrival of the Red Army only 15 kilometres (nine miles) from its border has upset all Pakistan's military thinking.

The army which was pointing to the east will not have to turn towards the west, the governor of the Northwest Frontier Province, General Fazle Haq, told British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington when he visited the Khyber Pass this week.

Pakistan's equipment is also dated. Old American F-86 planes left over from the Korean war make up the air force which is also equipped with about 60 French-built Mirage-111's and Crotale missiles. Chinese tanks, vehicles and MIG 17's and 19's are the most modern part of the equipment.

Pakistani military experts have welcomed United States offers of aid which came immediately after the Soviets moved into Afghanistan on December 27. Sources have indicated Pakistan would like ultra modern F-15's and F-16's, but the White House appears to favour offering the F-5, a veteran of the Vietnam war.

The American offer could run to three squadrons, or 50 planes. The advantage of the F-5's is that pilots already flying Mirage-111's will only take a few hours for retraining against the much longer training needed for the F-15, one of the world's most sophisticated planes.

The Pakistani Army could also be interested in communications equipment, sources indicated.

The great unknown is the level of military aid from China, which has always been a traditional ally of Pakistan. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua was due here today for two days of talks which will probably cover increased defence supplies.

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING ISLAMIC MINISTERS MEETING

BK171638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Text] An official statement issued in Islamabad today says that it has come to the notice of the Government of Pakistan that the foreign ministers of Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization have expressed apprehension that the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference being convened on the 26th of this month will detract the attention of Islamic public opinion from the establishment of relations between Egypt and Israel. The statement says this fear is totally unfounded.

The statement further says that it is the considered view of the Government of Pakistan that far from doing so, the Islamic conference, by meeting on very same day, will focus attention on this issue and there is no doubt that member states will extend their fullest support to the inalienable rights of self-determination of the people of Palestine.

In regard to convening the conference, Pakistan would like to state that the call for it was made by the secretary general of the Islamic conference after receiving a proposal from the Government of Bangladesh and at the behest of a number of member states. Pakistan would have preferred that the conference be held in Jidda, but agreed to host it at the specific request of the governments of several member states. A large number of Islamic conference member countries have supported the convening of the conference in Pakistan on the 26th of this month.

The statement recalls that the UN General Assembly has already adopted a clear and unambigious resolution calling for total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. It is now the responsibility of the Islamic conference to make a constructive contribution toward facilitating speedy withdrawal of foreign forces and enabling the people of Afghanistan to resolve their political problems, promote national reconcilliation and exercise the right to have a government of their choice.

KARACHI COMMENTATOR ON LORD CARRINGTON VISIT, AID TO PAKISTAN

BK180917 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 BK

[Akhtar Payami commentary]

[Text] The assurances given by the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, to Pakistan on matters related to Pakistan's security shows the concern of the world community for protecting peace and tranquility in this vitally sensitive region.

Lord Carrington has pointed out that the analysis and conclusions of Pakistan and other Muslim countries that he has visited are now identical with the studies made by the Western countries. The recent events in Afghanistan have equally perturbed the freedom-loving people of the entire world and the fast changing political situation in this region calls for immediate and substantial aid for Pakistan. The visiting foreign secretary, in this connection, reiterated that Britain has already increased its quantum of aid to Pakistan to provide this country with a much needed assistance. He also recalled how the world community had reacted in the UN General Assembly on the issue of Afghanistan. As the resolution which was sponsored among others by Pakistan was endorsed by 104 countries its force was evident. Moreover, it demonstrated the identity of views of various nations on the most threatening situation across Pakistan's northwestern frontiers.

Pakistan has made it absolutely clear to the entire world that its cherished desire is to live in peace and amity with all countries of the world, particularly with its neighbors. [?It] was precisely for this reason that Pakistan has always been making sincere efforts to strengthen its ties with all nations. It genuinely desires that countries, particularly the developing countries, should keep themselves away from big power rivalries. It was with this intention that it joined the nonalined movement and actively participated in the Havana summit. The other members of the nonalined movement have always appreciated the principles that Pakistan upholds for preserving the integrity and solidarity of other nations.

Pakistan has always upheld the cause of truth and justice. It has never deviated from the path of noninterference in other country's internal affairs. All these have always remained our guiding principles. Pakistan hopes that other countries will also respect and honor similar commitments. Unfortunately, some countries have not genuinely adhered to these basic principles of coexistence. This has led to a proliferation of tension and terror.

Now that a serious situation has developed along Pakistan's borders, Pakistan naturally hopes that the countries which view these events as a threat to peace should come forward to help Pakistan in its moment of trial. It is a matter of gratification that the majority of the countries have appreciated Pakistan's growing concern and expressed their willingness to offer its assistance and cooperation. Apart from other things, Pakistan is currently facing a gigantic problem of feeding 500,000 Afghan refugees who have taken shelter here. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has already created a fund for the purpose. The world community must respond to this goal of humanity.